

Periodical

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AUGUST 23, 1943

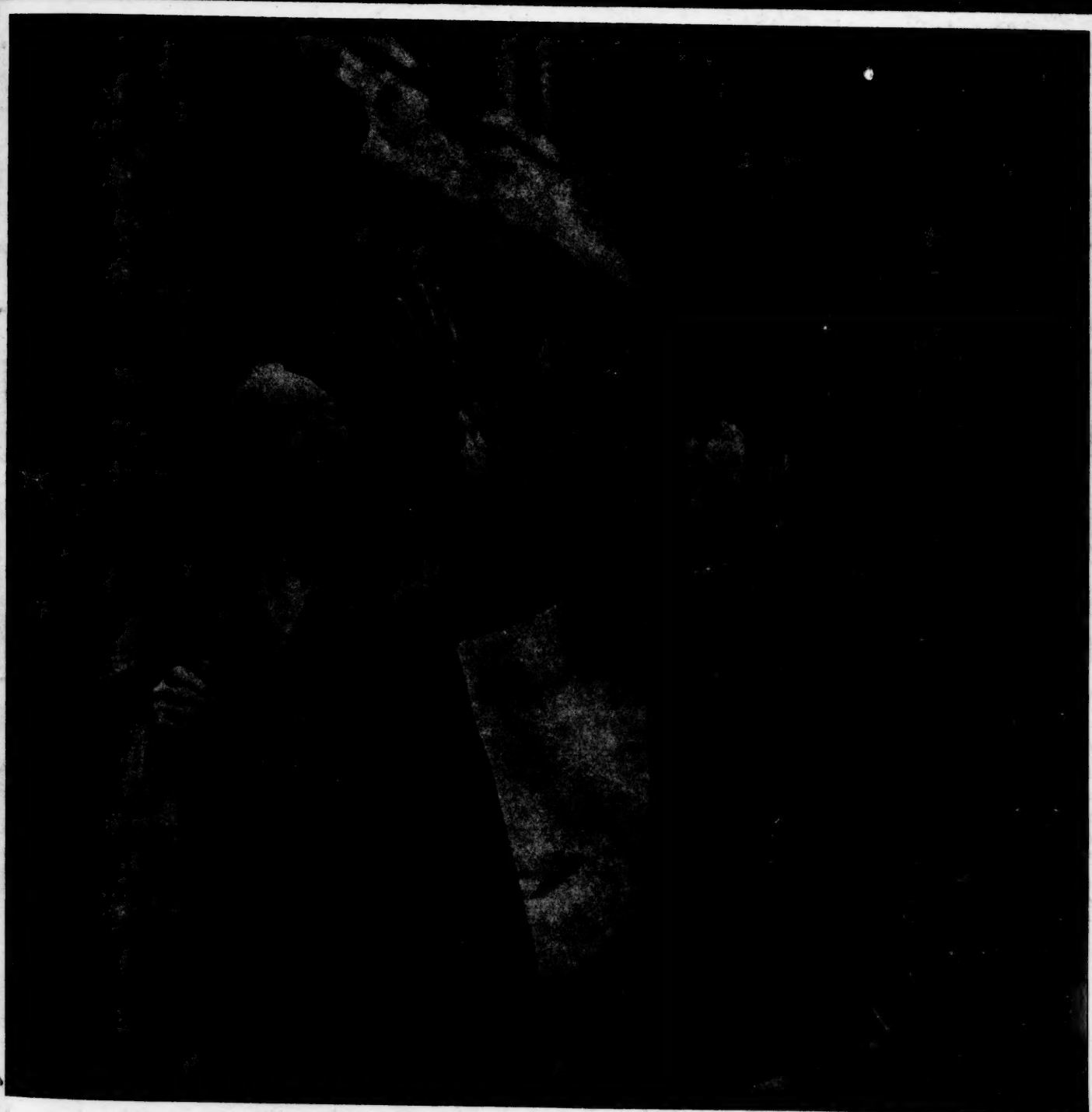
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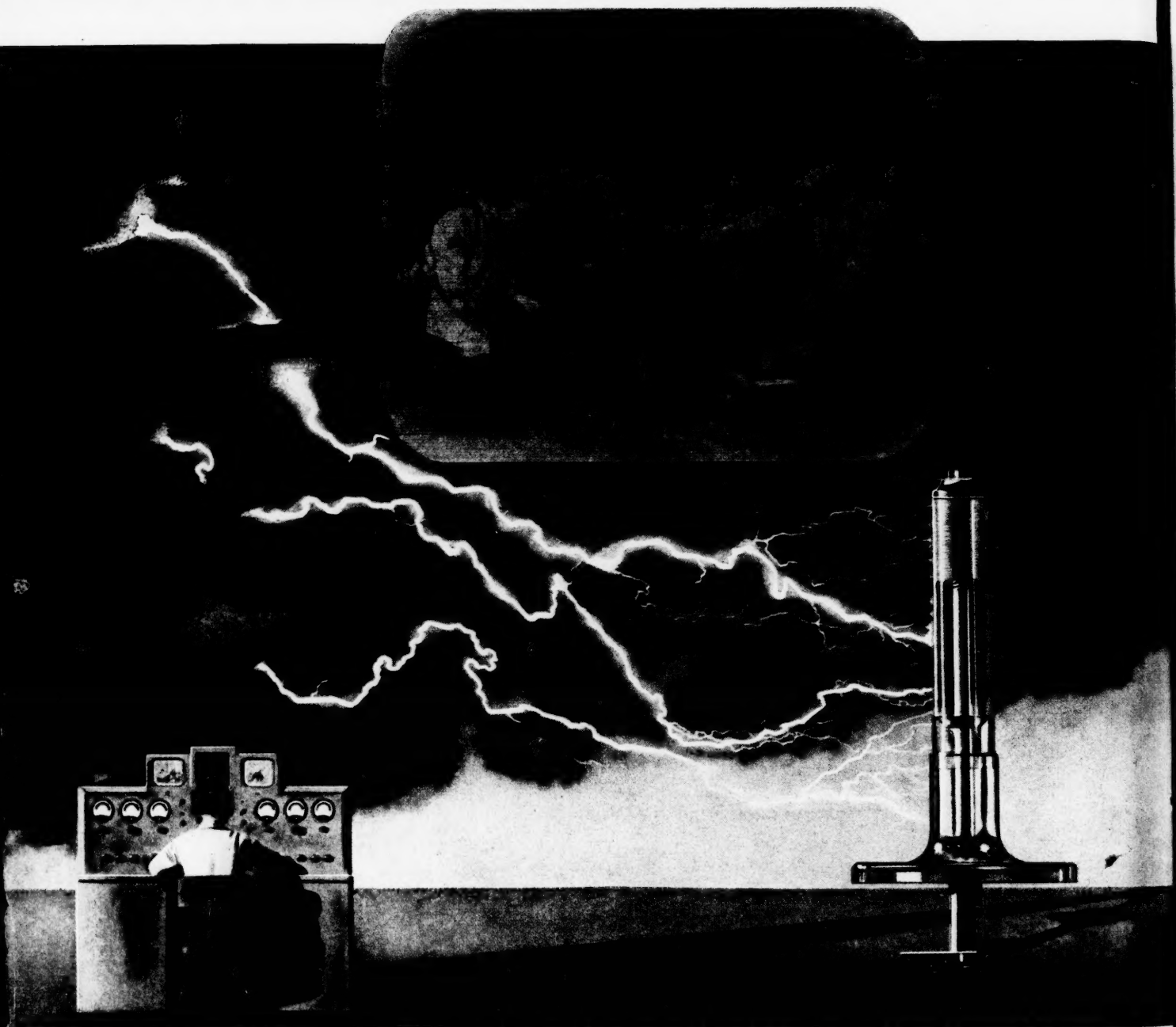
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# Newsweek

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE



Visitors: The Churchills Reflected United Nations Confidence



## EXTENDING THE RANGE *of Sight and Sound*

TO A DEGREE as yet unrealized, science is shaping the conduct of the war. In the field of electronics remarkable developments are being utilized, the precise nature of which only time will reveal. It is known, however, that some of these advances closely parallel radio and television and are involved in the perfection of various

communication and signaling systems. Contributing to these developments—especially high frequency equipment—is Styron, a plastic developed by Dow. Styron is an excellent insulating medium and possesses other electrical properties of a distinctive and extremely useful character. Through applications of such

materials as Styron we can anticipate marvelous things to come that will greatly extend the range of sight and sound.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY  
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York — St. Louis — Chicago — Houston  
San Francisco — Los Angeles — Seattle

# STYRON

DOW PLASTICS

SARAN • ETHOCEL



CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE  
TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY



# Looking at War

*through the Mimeograph keyhole*

What are your children going to "take" in school this fall? Especially if this is their final year.

There is increasing emphasis that every student, boy or girl, take at least one or two "practical-at-once" subjects—something that puts extra skill in the hands of business, factory or branches of the service.

A girl is a better WAC or WAVE or private secretary if she can type, if she knows shorthand, if she can operate a Mimeograph duplicator. A boy can help in the growing man power pinch if he has such extra skills.

A. B. Dick Company, in daily contact with the man power needs of American industry, recommends a short course in Mimeograph duplication if your son or daughter is enrolled in one of the many schools which teach it . . . A. B. DICK COMPANY, Chicago. The Mimeograph Company, Ltd., Toronto.



## Mimeograph duplicator



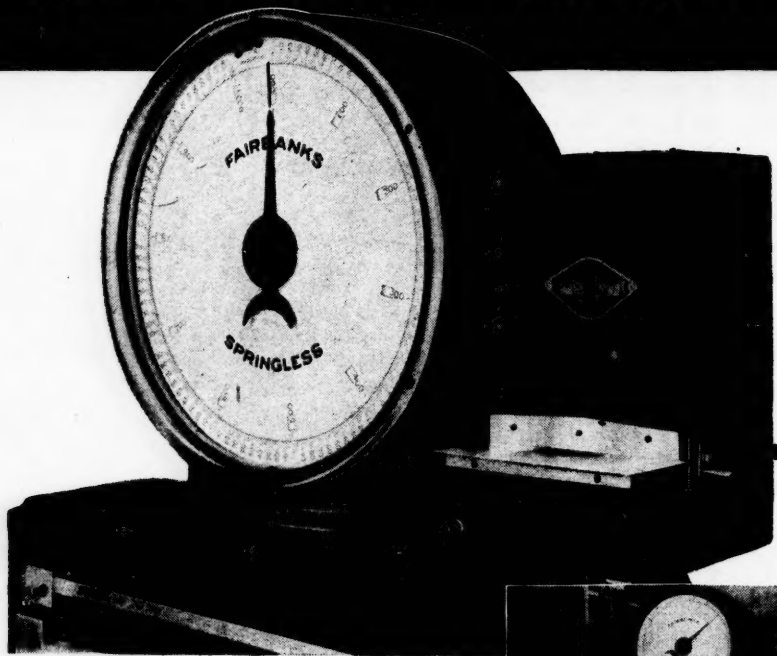
COPYRIGHT 1943, A. B. DICK COMPANY

The Mimeograph duplicator is a trusty means of communication among our armed forces (just as it was in World War I). Back home it is saving man-hours and speeding up production in the great Battle of Building.

MIMEOGRAPH is the trade-mark of A. B. Dick Company, Chicago, registered in the U. S. Patent Office.

# GOOD?

They have to be to get where they are!



In good light or bad . . . operated by experienced weighmen or novices . . . weighing all kinds of commodities . . . Fairbanks Printomatic Scales have proved to the world that they have what it takes! They eliminate human errors, speed up weighing operations, and provide a PRINTED record showing what was weighed, who weighed it, and when.

Fairbanks Scales have proved their reliability through their 113 years of service. Each part, carefully designed for its specific function and built with precision, guarantees your incoming, outgoing, and processing weight operations.

The Printomatic records the correct weight automatically, prints it on a roll tape, weigh ticket, or combination of both, or on gummed tickets. Adaptation of Fairbanks Printomatic Scales to weighing problems, simple or complicated, is practically unlimited. Why not investigate what these scales can do for you? Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 600 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



Fairbanks Printomatic Conveyor Scale keeps printed record of piecework in foundry.



Fairbanks Portable Dial Scale with Printomatic weighing and printing records of meat to retailers.

## FAIRBANKS - MORSE

CRANES  
PUMPS  
MOTORS  
GENERATORS  
ELECTRICALS



# Scales

for August 23, 1943

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Cover—Current pictures of Winston Churchill and his daughter Mary were coming out of Canada last week, but few photographs ever symbolized the charm of the distinguished pair better than this British Combine photo of father and daughter taken in London. For the story of Churchill's part in the war conferences now going on, see page 21, and for an intimate personality sketch of Mary, see page 30.

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## LETTERS

### Corps Acropper

In the story, "Corps Acropper," (NEWSWEEK, July 19), it says: "In some areas, soldiers and Wacs helped, but these were isolated, special instances." Truax Field must be a special instance, because up to today, we have furnished 6,297 men who have voluntarily given up at least one day off to help harvest the important pea crop in this part of Wisconsin. Without soldier aid, the Wisconsin Canners' Association advised us that this important crop could not have been harvested and would have been dumped.

CAPT. HAROLD A. PATTERSON

Army Air Forces  
Truax Field  
Madison, Wis.

I read with interest the "Corps Acropper" story of July 19, and was particularly interested in the reasoning that most of the help farmers are getting was being arranged through county agents, private organizations, and community groups, and the inference that there is some difference between such local mobilization and the United States Crop Corps. That is the way we think the farm-labor problem will have to be solved. Deputy Food Administrator Taylor, who was in charge of the farm-labor program for the War Food Administrator until recently, when he was recalled by the Army, has stated repeatedly that 99 per cent of the job had to be done out in the local communities. The government's farm-labor program this year has been based on that thesis.

Since it seemed to me that the story in NEWSWEEK made a distinction between the

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# AN AMERICAN *Two-Gun Story*



**T**HEY are 40 millimeter anti-aircraft cannon; produced in quantity for the first time in the U.S.A. by Chrysler Corporation, and installed on fighting ships, on shore defenses, and going with the armies into action on land.

We saw the gun for the first time at the Frankford Arsenal on January 4, 1941. It had never been made in large quantities. Its drawings and specifications were not designed for volume manufacturing methods. Our first step toward making them in large numbers was to re-dimension every part to meet our volume production requirements.

To help speed this work, one of the guns was promptly shipped to us at Detroit with the existing drawings and specifications for its more than 1500 parts. When the gun arrived it was taken apart and studied piece by piece to determine how each part could best be made. At the same time our engineers and draftsmen began the new drawings and specifications for all the parts.

On February 3, came an order from the U. S. Navy to build a pair of test guns at once. As work on these first two guns advanced, our technicians and pro-



duction specialists continued their efforts toward simplification of construction and assembly, and determined the tools and equipment that would be required for large quantity production.

A study of the gun by our planning and purchasing specialists indicated that

the making of more than half the parts could be subcontracted to other companies. We began at once to place orders with some 1836 subcontractors, located in 281 towns in 30 states.

On June 20, 1941, we were authorized to set up to build the gun in two types—water-cooled, twin mounted guns for the Navy, and air-cooled, mobile mounted guns with single barrels for the Army.

The two test guns on which we had been working were now completed. Within ten days they were tested by the U. S. Army Ordnance Department and approved.

Plymouth, Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler plants were given their assignments

CANNON-CAR AND TRUCK PRODUCTION METHODS



to manufacture certain parts of the guns that were best suited to their facilities.

As gun production got under way the experience gained in years of car and truck production, and the cooperation of Army and Navy engineers, aided us in developing manufacturing short-cuts which saved much time, material and use of machine tools.

One part formerly machined from solid brass was changed to a combination of steel and bronze, saving 50,000 pounds of precious brass per month.

We formed the gunsight plate from powdered metal. This was faster, saving not only machine time but material, too.

We made the flash-hider from a plain steel tube instead of a solid forging, saving greatly in time and over 50% of the material.

Gun barrel drilling time was cut in half, and rifle grooving was reduced from six hours to forty-five minutes. Many other time and material saving short-cuts were worked out as gun production moved ahead.

The care and precision with which each part is made enables us to put

A STORY FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC



the guns together in one-thirtieth the time required before we applied quantity production methods.

★ ★ ★

*From the South Pacific came a thrilling action story, reported by the Incentive Division, U. S. Navy. A fine American battleship, under the command of Captain Thomas Leigh Gatch, in 30 minutes of swift, deadly action, destroyed 32 Jap torpedo planes—many with 40 mm. anti-aircraft guns.*

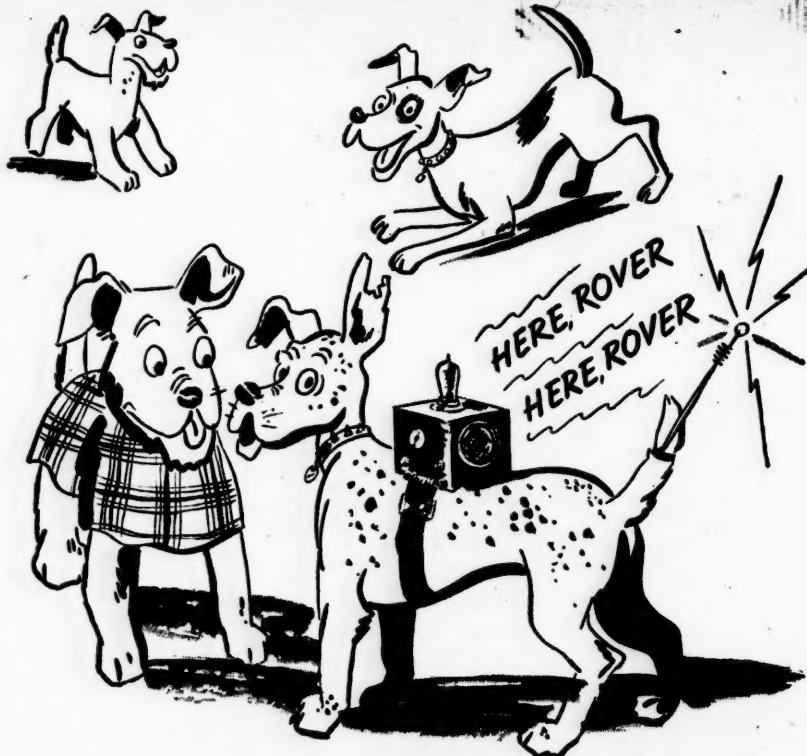
**WAR PRODUCTS OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION**

- Tanks • Tank Engines • Anti-Aircraft Guns • Bomber Fuselage Sections • Bomber Wings • Aircraft Engines • Wide Variety of Ammunition • Anti-Tank Vehicles • Command Reconnaissance Cars • Cantonment Furnaces • Troop Motor Transports • Ambulances • Marine Tractors • Weapon Carriers • Marine and Industrial Engines • Gyro-Compasses • Air Raid Sirens and Fire Fighting Equipment • Powdered Metal Parts • Harbor Tugs • Field Kitchens • Bomb Shackles • Tent Heaters • Refrigeration Compressors • Aircraft Landing Gears • and Other Important War Equipment.

In the production of this war equipment Chrysler Corporation is assisted by 8,079 subcontractors in 856 towns in 39 states

Tune in Major Bowes every Thursday, CBS, 9 P.M., E.W.T.

**CHRYSLER CORPORATION**  
**PLYMOUTH • DODGE • DE SOTO • CHRYSLER**  
 [ WAR BONDS ARE YOUR PERSONAL INVESTMENT IN VICTORY ]

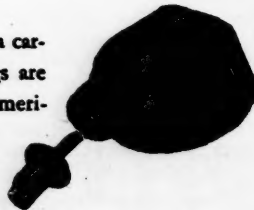


*When you gotta go...  
you gotta go!*

CALLING ROVER would be a cinch if you could equip him with a "walkie-talkie" set . . . and you might even teach him to reply, once he caught the spirit of the thing!

But, whatever its application after the war, the portable short-wave receiving-sending set will be electrically operated. And electrical circuits call for dependable connectors. Cannon Connectors will undoubtedly play an important role in all after-the-war electrically operated communication equipment because they are proving their merit today wherever dependability is of paramount importance.

This Cannon Connector becomes an integral part of a carburetor primer cap for aircraft engines. Cannon Plugs are used in thousands of different places on all types of American aircraft as well as on ships, guns, tanks and radios wherever good electrical connections must be assured.



**CANNON ELECTRIC**

Cannon Electric Development Co., Los Angeles 31, Calif.

Canadian Factory and Engineering Office: Cannon Electric Co., Ltd., Toronto

REPRESENTATIVES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES—CONSULT YOUR LOCAL TELEPHONE BOOK

United States Crop Corps and local mobilization of city people to work on the farm, I simply wanted to point out to you that the United States Crop Corps is largely just what the sum total of such local mobilizations make it.

M. L. WILSON  
Director of Extension Work

United States Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C.

#### Bouquets

Congratulations upon the timely story on Mussolini's ouster in the Aug. 2 NEWSWEEK. The historic news broke Sunday night. And here in California, I received my NEWSWEEK in Friday morning's mail.

W. I. CHRISTIE

Hanford, Calif.

Congratulations to NEWSWEEK for its excellent coverage on the fall of the Duce. The article, which was the main news of the Abroad Department of NEWSWEEK, Aug. 2, was very well written.

ABRAHAM FISH

New Haven, Conn.

During the present summer, NEWSWEEK has been of much service to me in my classes, teaching geography and war news in the United States Army Aircrew located at the University of Alabama.

GEO. SCOTT GLEASON, B.A., B.F.A.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.

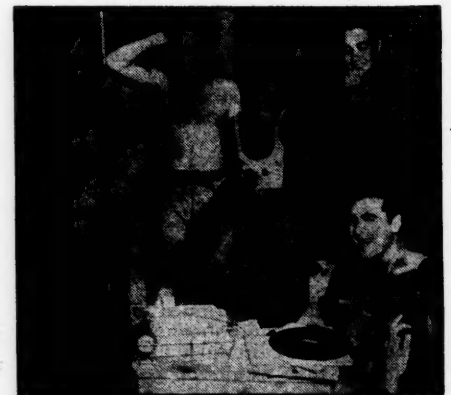
May I compliment you on your fine magazine. It is the real source of news for the soldier. Keep up the good work.

PVT. GILBERT E. NASH

3rd Platoon, 280th Signal Co.  
APO  
Los Angeles, Calif.

#### Reprinted by Request

I think that the picture on page 84 of NEWSWEEK of June 14, 1943, should be reprinted. It



Acme

struck a real vibrant chord in my heart. The expressions of those natives is worth all the effort we are making to supply phonograph records for our boys to take to foreign lands.

MRS. EDWARD ROGERS

San Francisco, Calif.



# How Oilmen Stop a Saboteur!

Menacing as an Axis agent, a silent saboteur lurks under America's oil fields, ready to seep into vital new drillings and contaminate the oil-yielding sand.

Oilmen call this saboteur *bottom water*. And because it can cause wasteful and costly delay, they stand ready at all times to "shoot the trouble" with lead wool . . . one of the 2,000 lead, zinc and insulation products of Eagle-Picher.

This curious subterranean flood control is effected by promptly packing ropes of hair-textured pure *lead wool* into the water-leaking cavity. In a wire "cartridge," this wool is plunged down the hole to make a permanent, durable, non-corroding seal. In many instances this is proving the fastest, most efficient method of sealing off unwanted bottom water.

In this our hundredth year, we of Eagle-Picher are grateful that our lead and zinc mines, smelters and manufacturing plants are able to work round the clock in the interest of this People's War.

Among other products we're making are mineral wool insulation for industrial and home fuel saving... lead and zinc pigments for protective paints . . . zinc for use in brass cartridges and shell cases . . . for galvanizing sheet steel and iron . . . antimonial lead for the bullets that take the measure of Nazi and enemy Jap . . . Eagle White Lead for wartime and civilian painting.

*One of the things your Government asks you to do is conserve precious fuel. One of the ways you may do this in your own home is to arrange now to insulate your sidewalls and ceilings, so that you may enjoy the most comfort on the least fuel next winter.*



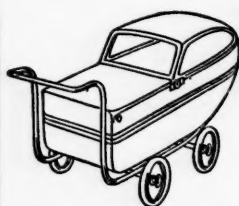
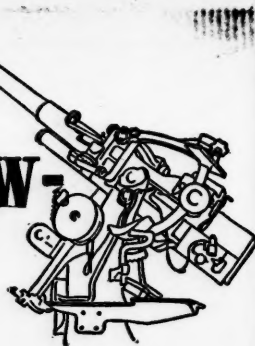
## EAGLE-PICHER Lead . . . Zinc . . . Insulation

The Eagle-Picher Lead Company

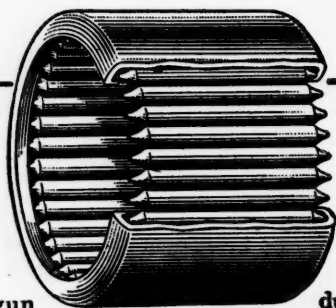
The Eagle-Picher Mining & Smelting Company

General Offices: Cincinnati, Ohio

In Gun Mounts now  
but later it may  
make Baby Carriages



Easier to Handle!



A part in the azimuth and elevator control mechanisms of naval gun mounts today is contributing to the deadly accuracy of our anti-aircraft aboard ship. Tomorrow, it may make baby carriages easier to handle. It's the Torrington Needle Bearing.

But the opportunities in postwar for improved product design that this unique anti-friction bearing offers extend far beyond the baby carriage trade. Your next vacuum cleaner will take up less room... the lathes in your plant will require less power... your air sedan will have a greater cruising range, and weigh less, too—because of the Needle Bearing's unusual combination of features.

Obviously, Torrington's entire output at present is going into vital

war applications. But the day will come when industry returns to peacetime production, and you will enjoy the advantages of the Needle Bearing in a surprising number of postwar products.

#### THE TORRINGTON COMPANY

Established 1866 • Torrington, Conn. • South Bend, Ind.

Makers of Needle Bearings and Needle Bearing Rollers

New York	Boston	Philadelphia	Detroit
Cleveland	Seattle	Chicago	San Francisco
Los Angeles	Toronto	London, England	

**YOU WHO MANUFACTURE PRODUCTS** that call for bearings will want to investigate further the many opportunities for improved designs and cost economies that the Needle Bearing offers through this unusual feature-combination:

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Small size         | 4. Efficient lubrication |
| 2. Light weight       | 5. Ease of installation  |
| 3. High load capacity | 6. Low cost              |

For complete information on sizes and ratings, and for a list of many typical Needle Bearing applications, write for Catalog No. 119.

ALWAYS REMEMBER TO ASK:  
DOES IT HAVE

TORRINGTON **NEEDLE** BEARINGS



## Newsweek

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE

Registered U. S. Patent Office

Vol. XXII

August 23, 1943

No. 8

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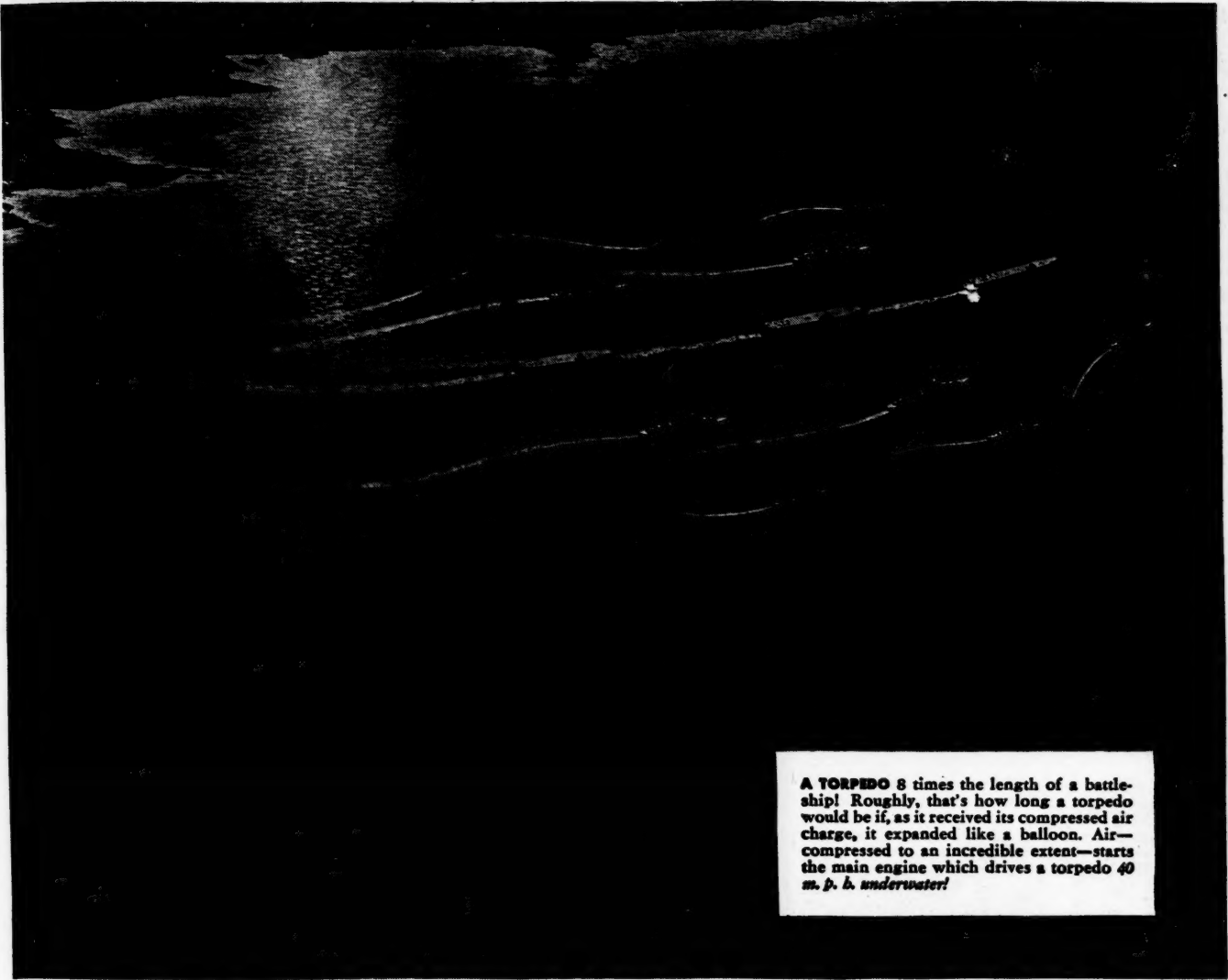
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**A TORPEDO 8 times the length of a battleship! Roughly, that's how long a torpedo would be if, as it received its compressed air charge, it expanded like a balloon. Air—compressed to an incredible extent—starts the main engine which drives a torpedo 40 m. p. h. underwater!**

**AMERICAN CAN COMPANY**, biggest manufacturer of torpedoes, encountered in a unique air-compressor installation a difficult lubrication problem, solved by a Shell Industrial Lubricant.

## **• HOT AIR — with a Wallop!**

**H**OT AIR — 325° HOT! That's how hot air gets when compressed from sea level pressure of 15 pounds per square inch to the terrific pressure inside a torpedo.

Amertorp, American Can subsidiary, recently announced it was producing torpedoes at *six times* the rate called for by Navy contract. Shell helps by supplying *twelve* different Industrial Lubricants.

One of these — Shell Compressa Oil — has the tough job of lubricating vital air compressor parts. These parts are subjected to intense pressure and 325° heat. Shell Compressa Oil under these severe operating conditions, does not break down . . . prevents excessive formation of carbon deposits, ring sticking, "blow-by."

As war production sets new records, proper lubrication becomes even more vital. Yesterday's solution is seldom good enough for today.

Constant improvement in Shell Lubricants is a major responsibility of the "University of Petroleum," Shell's research laboratories. Shell engineers apply these improvements in the field.

*Are you sure your plant has the benefit of all that is new in lubrication as it develops?*



First oil refinery to win the Army-Navy "E"—Shell's Wood River Refinery



*Leaders in War Production rely on*  
**SHELL INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS**

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## Our new maps have shadows on them, cast by wings

**LOOK at this map.** Our children's new geography books call it a North Polar projection of the world. Or, more simply, an air map of the world.

It doesn't matter much what we call it. The important thing is that maps like this show us the world as it really is — a world without fences or protective barriers, a world in which nations once-remote are now clustered together in one global community.

**On these maps** are shadows cast by long-range American planes. War-planes today. Tomorrow, planes of peace and commerce, linking all the

nations of the world together by "great circle" skyways.

Such maps as this emphasize the fact that the broad Atlantic — formerly a millpond. "Breakfast in New York, dinner in London" is no longer the fantastic idea it used to be — not to the Ferry Command pilots who are shuttling back and forth between the U.S. and Britain several times a week. One such pilot actually flew a Liberator across the "pond" in 372 minutes!

**Another pilot's** flight-log reveals the fact that he recently spanned the South Atlantic 18 times in 20 days, 13

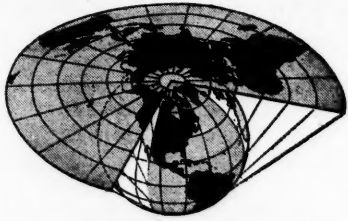
of the trips being on consecutive days!

No matter whether it fits in with our idea of geography or not, this startling truth cannot be brushed aside: *Today, because of the plane, no spot on earth is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport.*

**Well worth** pondering, too, is Wendell Willkie's remark, after his 31,000-mile globe-girdling flight in a Liberator: ". . . the net impression of my trip was not one of distance from other peoples, but of closeness to them."

As a nation, we are finding out that

# CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT

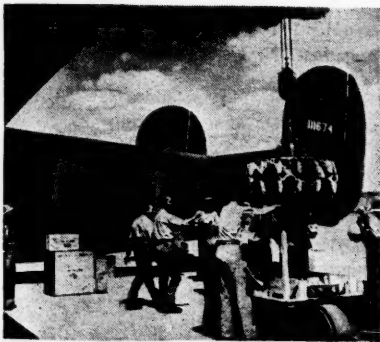


The North Polar projection is just one of the many methods of skinning the globe — "projecting" its land areas onto a flat-surfaced map in such a way that airline distances from its center can be shown as straight, measurable lines.

to win a global war — and a global peace — we must accept this new concept of the world.

Our new maps, if they are honest maps, will clearly tell us we can no longer cling to the old-fashioned "two-hemisphere" idea of geography. For now we know that was the kind of thinking which lulled us into a sense of security before Pearl Harbor.

We can no longer escape the fact that, in addition to being a potent factor in winning this global war, the new mastery of the air is welding the land masses and peoples of the world into a small, single sphere.



Our forces in Australia sent a radiogram for special military equipment. They needed several tons of it — needed it urgently! To ship this material from the U. S. by freighter would have taken almost a month. Loaded into a Liberator Express transport plane, the equipment arrived some 60 hours later!

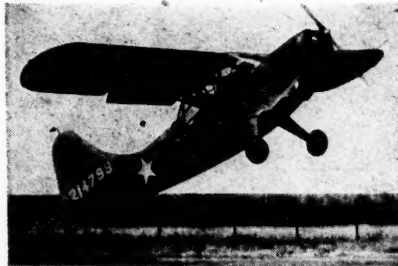
### CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

San Diego, Calif. • Vultee Field, Calif.  
 Fort Worth, Texas • New Orleans, La.  
 Nashville, Tenn. • Wayne, Mich. • Allentown, Pa.  
 Tucson, Ariz. • Elizabeth City, N. C.  
 Louisville, Ky. • Miami, Fla.

Member, Aircraft War Production Council

## QUICK FACTS FOR AIR-MINDED READERS

The long-range, 4-engine Liberator bomber, and its teammate, the Liberator Express were designed and perfected by Consolidated Vultee. They were the first multi-ton bombers and transports to be built by volume-production methods on a moving assembly line.



Among the smaller planes built by Consolidated Vultee is the incredible Sentinel, popularly known as the "Flying Jeep." Designed to be the "eyes upstairs" of the Army ground forces, this highly maneuverable liaison plane can climb almost vertically after a short take-off, can operate from row pastures and highways, and hover at very low speeds.

Ford, Douglas, and North American are also building the Consolidated Vultee Liberator bomber, to hasten the day of Victory. The famed Consolidated Vultee Catalina Navy patrol bomber is likewise being built by the

Naval Aircraft factory at Philadelphia, and in Canada by Canadian Vickers, Ltd., and Boeing.

In addition, some 10,000 suppliers and sub-contractors in cities all over the country have teamed up with Consolidated Vultee, building vital parts and sub-assemblies for the Liberator.

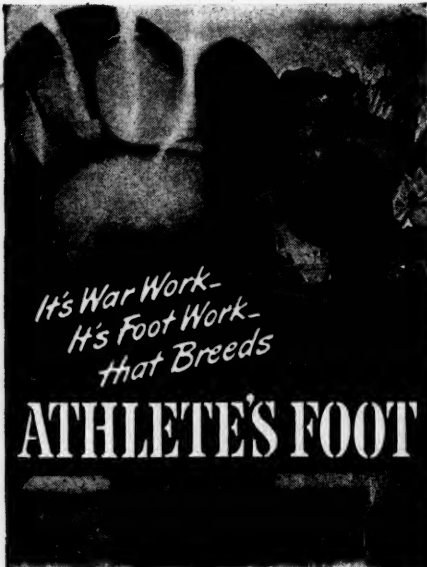
"V.L.R." — The bombers used in the V.L.R. (very long range) operations, mentioned by Prime Minister Churchill in his recent address to Commons, are Consolidated Vultee 4-engine Liberators. Fully loaded with anti-submarine depth charges, the V.L.R. Liberators have a range of at least 2000 miles. One recent Liberator attack occurred 1100 miles out. Operating both from U.S. and British bases, it is not unusual for the Liberators to stay out on patrol for 18 hours at a time.

NO SPOT ON EARTH IS  
 MORE THAN 60 HOURS'  
 FLYING TIME FROM YOUR  
 LOCAL AIRPORT



Mighty Liberator bombers and Liberator Express transport planes move down the assembly line at one of the Consolidated Vultee plants.

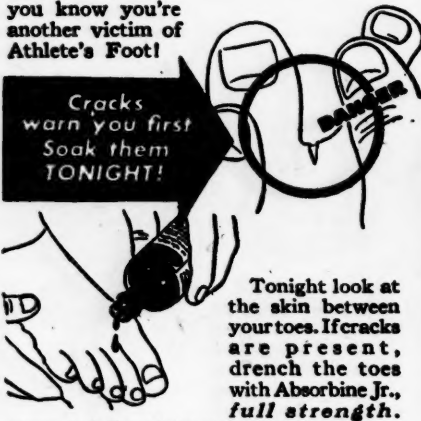
LIBERATOR (4-engine bomber) — CORONADO (patrol bomber) — CATALINA (patrol bomber) — P4Y (anti-submarine plane) — LIBERATOR EXPRESS (transport) — VALIANT (basic trainer) — VENGEANCE (dive bomber) — SENTINEL ("Flying Jeep") — RELIANT (navigational trainer)



## Athlete's Foot fungi feed on hot, perspiring feet

Wartime duties keep you on your feet, invite an attack of Athlete's Foot that may cost you precious hours of work!

Your extra perspiration feeds the fungi that cause Athlete's Foot. Then, when cracks appear between your toes, they attack the open flesh, spread through the tissues. Your toes redden and itch. Skin flakes off. Then you know you're another victim of Athlete's Foot!



Tonight look at the skin between your toes. If cracks are present, drench the toes with Absorbine Jr., full strength.

Repeat daily, night and morning.

1. Absorbine Jr. is an effective fungicide. It kills the Athlete's Foot fungi on contact.
  2. It dissolves the perspiration products on which the Athlete's Foot fungi thrive.
  3. It dries the skin between the toes.
  4. It soothes and helps heal the broken tissues.
  5. It eases itching and pain of Athlete's Foot.
- Guard against reinfection. Boil socks 15 minutes. Disinfect shoes. In advanced cases consult your doctor in addition to using Absorbine Jr. At all drugstores, \$1.25 a bottle. For free sample write W. F. Young, Inc., 220M Lyman Street, Springfield, Mass.

# ABSORBINE Jr.

KILLS ATHLETE'S FOOT FUNGI ON CONTACT

Also QUICK RELIEF for: Sore, aching muscles. Tired, burning feet. Sunburn. Bites of mosquitoes and other small insects.

## TRANSITION



Not quadruplets but all MikeSELLs

**Birthdays:** Twin daughters of ALFRED M. MIKESSELL and twin sons of DR. RAYMOND H. MIKESSELL, no relation, 1 year old on Aug. 12. Celebrating together in Washington, D. C., they "talked over" the coincidence of being born at the same time in the same hospital, where their fathers—both originally from Dayton, Ohio—first met pacing the floors . . . ETHEL BARRYMORE, 64, on Aug. 15. She will star this fall in a new play, "Old Buddha," by her brother, Lionel, and Anita Loos.

**Marriages:** CPL. ROBERT FOSTER to JEAN COLLERAN, comely cover girl, at Beverly Hills, Calif., Aug. 11. Thirteen other cover girls showered kisses on the bridegroom



Cpl. Foster was covered with kisses

. . . MRS. MARCUS DALY, widow of the Anaconda Copper king who left her \$7,000,000, married her third husband, RICHARD FRANKLIN FORD, son of a Standard Oil pioneer, in Nyack, N. Y., Aug. 11.

**Errol Error:** ERROL FLYNN, screen idol, acquitted last spring of raping two girls under 18, denied he had married red-haired Nora Eddington, 19, who had worked at a cigar counter in Los Angeles courthouse so she could be near him during his trial. "I have yet to meet the girl I'm going to marry," Flynn said at Acapulco, Mexico, where he and Nora were on a fishing trip.

**Lines:** EDDIE DOWLING, 48, actor-playwright-producer and perennial winner of theatrical awards, received no prize for

his performance in the lead role of Robert Sherwood's "The Petrified Forest" last month in Cleveland. Saul Heller, manager of a Cleveland summer stock company, claimed that for the first four days of a week's run Dowling, manuscript in hand, read his lines. Last week Equity referred the matter to the American Arbitration Association. Dowling exclaimed: "From now on every manager or author can demand a word-for-word performance."

### OCD Poesy:

MAXWELL ANDERSON, playwright recently returned from North Africa, started a battle of rhyming rhetoric which soon had the official logbook at the civilian defense post in literary New City, N. Y., in its third edition.

On duty at the post ten days ago, he passed the time by scribbling in the log an irritated commentary on the absurdity of continued rigid precautions against air raids. Next on duty, Mrs. Julie Sloane, wife of a publisher, turned the next page in doggerel, thus:

*As you advance you never leave your rear Exposed to a surprise.*

*We're "rear" right here, and ready.*

*Why demobilize?*

Next day, next page, Anderson:

*Julie, my dear,*

*An army's rear*

*Is right behind where the army is . . .*

*We've seen no stukas and if we see one*

*It will be far safer to see than be one . . .*

And Anderson's conclusion:

*Shaving,*

*Laving,*

*Ripping,*

*Clipping,*

*Sewing,*

*Hoing . . .*

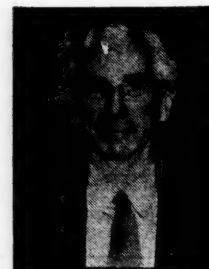
*Affirmation,*

*Education,*

*Yes, almost any legal occupation*

*Will better serve the time and nation.*

**Philosopher:** BERTRAND (LORD) RUSSELL, 71, British free-thinker and free-speaker, again faced DR. ALBERT C. BARNES, irascible, wealthy head of the



Russell vs. Barnes

Acme photos

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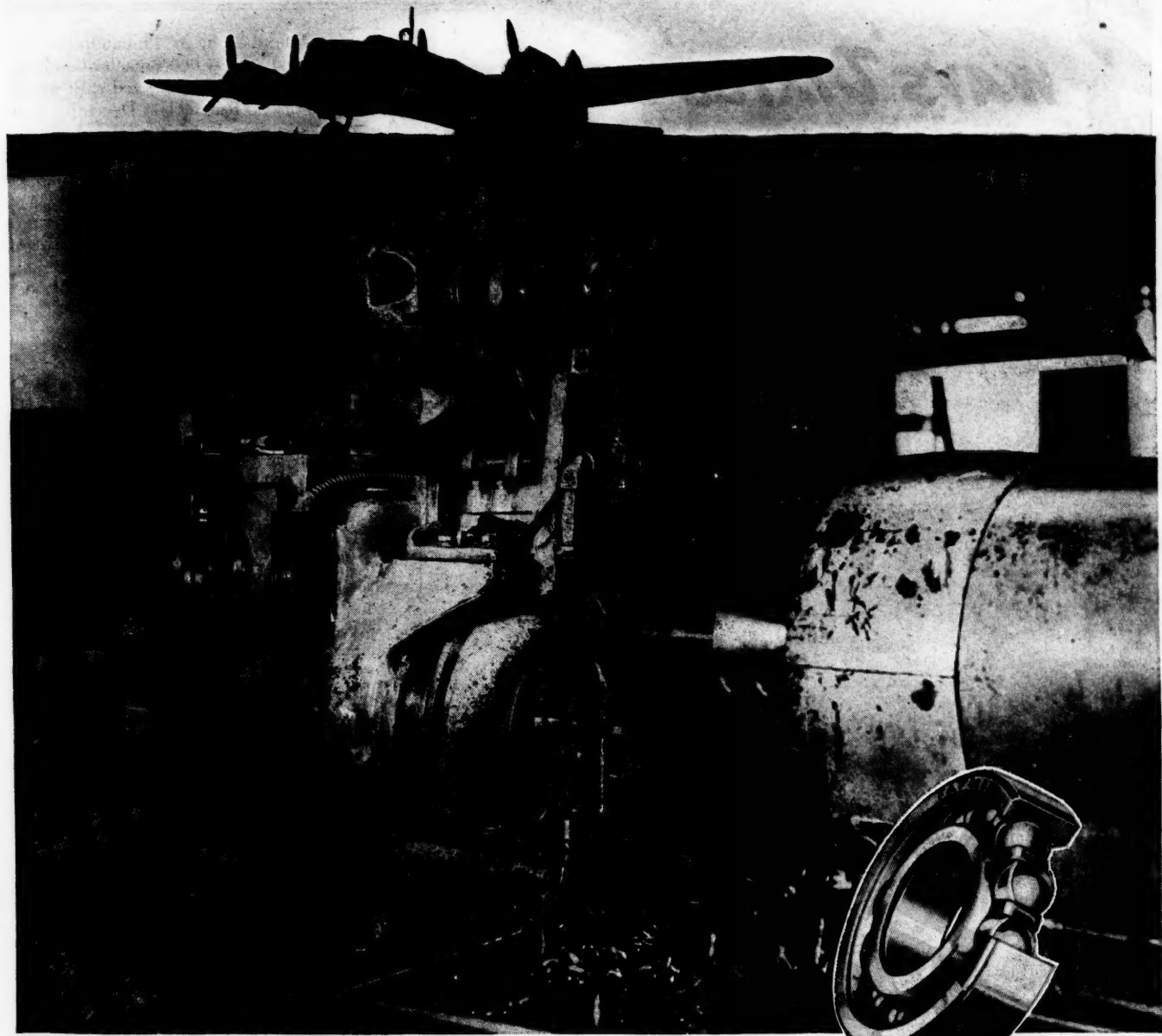
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photos



# Around-the-Clock **OFFENSIVE** in Connecticut!

Whether in Connecticut, Kansas or California the machines of industry are waging an all-out, ceaseless war against **TIME**. They're battering every elusive hour into complete subjection . . . getting the utmost out of every minute's production. Many of these machines never slow down. Their "time" isn't divided into shifts and days . . . it's the *job* that counts!

Ball Bearings keep these machines off the casualty lists. Ball Bearings provide the high-speed efficiencies, the positive freedom from friction and maintenance trouble that assures their steady production-march. Here, as on the battlefronts, Ball Bearings are literally

*ammunition*. In the rudder assembly of a bomber, or on the spindle of a high-speed grinder . . . they *can't* fail! The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Conn.



**FAFNIR**  
BALL BEARINGS

# 3 WAYS 'DIXIES' SERVE OUR FIGHTING MEN!



1 Dixie Cups are regular passengers on our troop trains. They not only keep service men and women refreshed with cool drinks from sanitary containers, but they save the mess sergeant a lot of dish-washing worries. Meals are prepared in the baggage cars, eaten by the men at their seats. Fresh Dixie Cups are ready instantly... are quickly disposed of. That makes for cleaner service, less waiting and much less work.

2 Dixie Cups are used in base hospitals for the care of the sick and wounded men of our Armed Forces. Dixies are used but once and destroyed, thus eliminating contagion hazard! And Dixies also save time and labor because they eliminate the work of sanitizing, washing and drying.



3 At USO's and other recreation centers, you'll find Dixie Cups simplifying the problem of entertaining the boys in uniform. The men like Dixies because they are clean and fresh. USO hostesses like them because Dixies save time and work... no washing and drying when Dixie Cups are on the job.



And on the production front, too, Dixie Cups are proving a life saver to war plants faced with the gigantic problem of feeding thousands of men and women... quickly, but safely. So if you don't always see us on our familiar peace-time jobs, it's because Uncle Sam and his needs have had to come first. You'd want it that way.



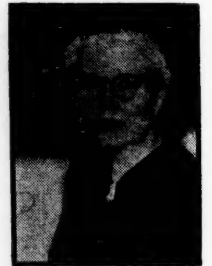
Dixie Cups, Vortex Cups, Pac-Kups—products of the Dixie Cup Company

## DIXIE CUPS

ONE OF THE VITAL HEALTH DEFENSES OF AMERICA-AT-WAR

Barnes Foundation, in Philadelphia Federal Court. In a \$24,000 breach-of-contract suit in which Barnes is charged with wrongfully dismissing Russell last December from an \$8,000-a-year lecturing job which was to have run till 1945, the thinker announced he would soon return to England because he could not make a living here. Asked if he had tried to find other work, Russell replied: "Do you suppose that I don't try to get money? I'm not that kind of a philosopher!" Decision on the money was reserved.

**Postcard:** ROSE WILDER LANE, 55, author, after hearing Samuel Grafton, New York columnist, extoll the merits of social security on the radio, mailed him a postcard last March declaring that 70 years of such measures had brought the collapse of Germany.



Associated Press

Mrs. Lane was mad

Two weeks later, a state trooper stopped at her Danbury, Conn., home, said he was investigating subversive activities for the FBI, and had anyone in that house written Grafton? Mrs. Lane's identity was established and the trooper retreated. Still indignant, Mrs. Lane related the incident last week in a pamphlet: "What is this—the Gestapo?" Who, she still wanted to know, had been reading her mail. Not me, said Grafton.

**Out:** LT. (J.G.) HENRY FORD II, U.S. N.R., 25, eldest son of the late Edsel B. Ford, was released from active service to take over important duties at the Ford Motor Co. Soon after his father's death in May, young Ford, married and with two daughters, was reelected to the board of directors, while his grandfather resumed the presidency of the company he founded.

**Deaths:** GLORIA GOULD BARKER, 37, of the fabulous New York Goulds, was drowned in her swimming pool near Phoenix, Ariz., Aug. 15. Evidently she had slipped at the edge, striking her head... HAROLD E. STEARNS, 52, author who was often called America's foremost expatriate because he abandoned a promising career in this country for a sojourn in Paris, where he earned a living writing racing tips. He died on Aug. 13 at Hempstead, N. Y.... MEI LAN-FANG, China's most famous actor, whose box-office draw was un-



Newsweek

Mei Lan-fang

equaled in the world. The Chinese Central News agency, reporting his death—of poisoning—in Shanghai Aug. 8, said that Mei, "despite Japanese insistence... persistently refused to join in the activities of the puppet regime."



## speedometer not needed . . .

One of the most important factors in accuracy of gun-fire today is the velocity at which a shell travels.

Formerly, variations in the structure and dryness of the powder made great differences in shell velocity . . . and hence, made accurate gun-fire correspondingly difficult.

Today—thanks to technical advances in powder-making *plus air conditioning*—there is so little variation in powder that gunners can know *exactly* what shell velocity will be. Result—a more accurate gun-fire that has already contributed to important American victories.

*Air conditioning* keeps powder at the correct temperature and humidity levels, not only in the making of the powder, but

also in storage places ashore and in powder magazines on shipboard.

To meet exacting requirements like this, General Electric engineers have developed *air conditioning* and *industrial refrigeration* equipment that is more efficient, more compact, more flexible.

Now devoted to war, these improvements will be turned to innumerable peacetime uses when hostilities cease. Now for war . . . later for peace . . . turn to General Electric for efficient, compact air conditioning and industrial refrigeration.

★ BUY WAR BONDS ★

General Electric Company, Air Conditioning and Commercial Refrigeration Divisions, Section 439, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

*Air Conditioning by*  
**GENERAL  ELECTRIC**

Listen to the General Electric radio programs: "THE HOUR OF CHARM", Sundays, 10 P.M., E.W.T., on NBC . . . "THE WORLD TODAY" News, Weekdays, 6:45 P.M., E.W.T., on CBS



## BROTHER, WE CAN'T FEED THE WORLD BY HAND

*Only machines can keep U. S. agriculture doing the job!*

WITH THE FOOD PROBLEM more serious than ever, U. S. farmers are being obliged to produce food for us and our allies with equipment that, in an estimated 98% of the cases, was in service a year ago, two years ago, *many* years ago!

An intelligent and conscientious maintenance and repair program is now in effect — but it is strictly limited by the amount of maintenance and repair

supplies available. These, in turn, depend upon the amount of steel that can be sacrificed from the building of the more direct weapons of war.

Empire Bolts and Nuts are needed in building ships, planes, guns, tanks . . . but they are needed, too, by the men responsible for producing more food with less help — the manufacturers of new farm machinery and the farmers who must use bolts and nuts

to repair their old machinery. To both we pledge our sincerest efforts, inspired by the realization that food is ammunition and that the EMPIRE BOLTS and NUTS made for plows and tractors and reapers are equally important, in our plan for victory, to the fasteners we are making for the weapons of war. Russell, Burdsall & Ward Bolt and Nut Company, Port Chester, New York.

**RB&W** *Making strong the things that make America strong*



RUSSELL, BURDSALL & WARD BOLT AND NUT COMPANY



# The Periscope

Registered U. S. Patent Office

## What's Behind Today's News and What's to be Expected in Tomorrow's

### Capital Straws

Official Washington sources say flatly that Russia was informed and has been kept informed about Anglo-American plans for Sicily and Italy; they add that Moscow made some suggestions but won't say if they were adopted . . . As happened in Tunisia, expect some of the generals who proved themselves in Sicily to be moved up to better assignments . . . Because they take almost as many man-hours to produce, large-sized medium bombers are being de-emphasized in favor of heavy bombers . . . Clarence Gauss, U. S. Ambassador to China, has regained his health and is ready to return to his post . . . Under Secretary of War Patterson and Lt. Gen. William Knudsen are planning an official trip to Australia.

### Veterans' Legislation Row

Congressional observers predict that the question of who will handle veterans' legislation is going to bring one of the hottest undercover fights the House has known for some time. At least three committees—Pensions, Invalid Pensions, and World War Veterans Legislation—contend they're the proper agency to handle bills covering the new crop of veterans. To date, the World War Committee, headed by the vocal John Rankin of Mississippi, has been the most active, trying to establish jurisdiction over several minor bills, but has so far been balked by the Rules Committee, which is ducking the issue. Rankin's major opposition will come from Invalid Pensions, headed by the Michigan New Dealer John Lesinski, but N. Y. Representative Buckley's Pensions Committee will be in the struggle.

### French Title Change

The Americans who fear that the French Liberation Committee, under de Gaulle's influence, will show political ambitions have just discovered additional—but minor—support for their thesis. Copies of the *Journal Officiel* which have just reached Washington from Algiers show that it has been renamed "*Journal Officiel de la République Française*," as though the committee were the government of France. And they carry the 75th year notation, as though it were a continuation of the journal founded in Paris in 1868. Inciden-

tally, the State Department is in no hurry to grant the committee recognition. It wants to be certain that there will be no interference with the use of French forces in accordance with Allied plans—that the military has full autonomy under Giraud.

### Italian Fumble?

Washington denies suggestions that the U. S. and Britain missed the boat on the Italian crisis. Both the State and War Departments claim that nothing was lost either in the diplomatic or military field. It's contended that under the conditions, with German troops in Italy and Italian troops spread throughout the Balkans, in Russia, and in France, Badoglio couldn't have delivered anything that the Allies won't get anyway at small cost. Italy, caught between German and Allied forces, faces either capitulation or dissolution. It is admitted, however, that the Italian crisis developed so quickly that the Allies were unable to exploit it by landing troops on the peninsula and that, in succeeding days, the Germans have been able to move troops into Po Valley positions.

### Political Straws

Vice President Wallace insists that his vacation talks with Iowa farmers showed that they will demand some sort of international arrangement after the war . . . Rep. Sam Hobbs, a former judge who delights in writing bills carrying stiff penalties, has a new one making the management of a plant guilty of turning out defective war materials subject to the death penalty, a long prison sentence, or a \$1,000,000 fine . . . Congressional colleagues crack that the House Public Lands Committee's summer "inspection" of national parks adds up to a fine vacation trip . . . Representative Sabath is ready to introduce a new bill to facilitate voting by the armed forces.

### Postwar Germany

In talks about postwar Germany, diplomats in Washington are beginning to refer increasingly to Heinrich Bruening, German Chancellor (1930-32) now teaching at Harvard. Since the Allies want neither of the extremes in power in postwar Germany, it's pointed out that the Catholics, of whom Bruening is a leader, form a center party with a clean record. The ex-Chancellor has many friends in the academic world, including some in high Washington places, and there are many other German intellectuals in the U. S. who stand for a middle road between Nazism and Communism. Incidentally, one suggestion fre-

quently heard in Washington calls for the postwar division of Germany into two parts, a Prussian north and a Catholic south which would include Austria.

### National Notes

Despite his powers as Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces in the Mediterranean area, General Eisenhower always consults with General Marshall before making important military moves . . . An informal poll of returning congressmen shows that they found their constituents almost unanimously expressed confidence in U. S. military as opposed to home-front leadership . . . Economic Czar Byrnes has adhered to his promise not to build up a staff; he has only eight aides, plus stenographers.

### Trends Abroad

Moscow has reason to believe that there will soon be important changes in the German High Command on the eastern front . . . With much of the steel facilities in the Ruhr smashed by bombing, Berlin is now frantically trying to step up production of the mills in Belgium, France, and Luxembourg . . . Well-informed Hungarians pick Charles Peyer, a Social Democrat and liberal union leader, as the best bet for the next Premier . . . Allied officials think it significant that German businessmen are hurriedly selling their holdings in the Balkans . . . The frequently postponed visit of Czech President Benes to Moscow is now slated for next month.

### Canadian Notes

Arrangements for direct airline service between Ottawa and Washington are expected soon; at present, the trip via Montreal involves three airlines; via Toronto, two . . . There's serious talk in Ottawa of compulsory shifting of women from non-essential to essential work . . . The slackening of army orders will give textile mills the raw material to manufacture civilian woolens but the manpower shortage will curtail their output . . . Laundry service in some Canadian cities is almost as slow—from a week to ten days—as in U. S. war centers; Navy men with brief leaves in coastal cities have been particularly inconvenienced.

### Russia's Balkan Views

There's no official basis for the continued reports that Russia opposes an Anglo-American invasion of the Balkans. Nevertheless, while Moscow has made no

(No part of this or the next page may be reproduced without written permission)

statements on the matter, there are several indications that it wouldn't favor such a move. Russia has always wanted to be the primary influence in the Balkans and Central Europe and has long harbored a Pan-Slav committee to that end. Anglo-American troops in the area would naturally result in giving London and Washington considerable control over Balkan affairs. Also, Moscow's second-front demands have specifically mentioned France and the Low Countries, but ignored the Balkans as a possible landing point. In this connection, the story is told of a Russian officer at a Washington party who overheard someone mention a "Balkan invasion." He turned around and asked. "Against whom?"

### Moscow and France

Officials won't commit themselves, but unofficially there's some fear in London that continued delay in Allied recognition of the French Liberation Committee might result in the formation in Moscow of a maverick French committee. Communists are, of course, barred from the Algiers committee, but there is a nucleus of French Communists in Moscow, including some former deputies, which has been both vocal and active. In support of this fear, it's cited that at a time when de Gaulle, who has had Communist support, has been under U.S. and British criticism, Moscow has begun heaping praise on the French fighter squadron in Russia. Also, Pravda has been hailing the "rapprochement" between de Gaulle and the Soviet.

### Polish Massacres

The Allies have obtained some additional information about the recently reported Nazi massacre of Poles in Lublin province. The Germans have closed off half the province with a cordon of SS troops through which no Pole may pass. The population of entire districts within this area have been systematically exterminated. All railroad and telephone communications have been ended. The apparent intention is to clear an area 100 kilometers wide running north and south about 100 miles east of Warsaw to create (1) an ethnographic barrier by colonizing it with Germans, and (2) a "zone of strategic security" in which, in case the eastern front should be pushed back that far, there would be no chance of guerrilla warfare.

### Foreign Notes

In what may be part of a peace move, Premier Antonescu has approached the Vatican with a plan to merge the Rumanian Orthodox church into the Roman Catholic church . . . Highly placed persons reaching Turkey claim that King Boris of Bulgaria envisions himself as the "Darlan of the Balkans" . . . British sailors have named the Atlantic transfer point where British escort vessels take over convoys from the U.S. Navy and vice versa "Pic-

cadilly Circus" . . . Don't overlook the fact that Italy's war-important mercury mines are located near Idria, in the German-occupied Trieste area.

### Vitamin Price Decrease

Note the drastically reduced prices for vitamins, which point to greatly expanded postwar use. The energy vitamin B-1, for instance, used widely to fortify bread, beverages, and other foods, has been slashed to 29 cents a gram. Six years ago, when it was first isolated and produced as thiamin, the same amount cost \$7.50. And vitamins B-2 and C are down proportionately. The lower costs, of course, are due to wartime mass production of synthetic vitamins to meet military and Lend-Lease needs. One result will probably be expansion, after the war, of government requirements for enriched food—provided, of course, manufacturers don't move first and add the vitamins themselves.

### Government and Business

Railroads not running through military or war plant areas are objecting to the ODT's generalized slogans "Don't ride on the railroads." By no means overtaxed, they don't like to see potential business turned away . . . State prison industries, which have made everything from landing barges to Navy shirts, will be given "A" awards, similar to the Army-Navy "E," for production records . . . Some Washington sources claim the real reason for abandonment of the C-76 wooden cargo plane is that tests proved it too heavy to be an efficient cargo carrier . . . Bernard Baruch believes that opening of the shipping lanes and consequent surplus of cargo space offers a chance to break food black markets with imports to eke out domestic supplies.

### Plastics Pinch

The new tightness of plastics supplies is realized by few outside of the industry. The first squeeze came in phenolic plastics, but now it's affecting the cellulosic group. In consequence, the WPB has been forced to limit almost all types to essential war and civilian uses and has ruled out such items as lunch boxes, sun glasses, spoon and cutlery handles, brush and comb sets, kitchen utensils, and cigarette cases. Even the makers of such essentials as flashlights, casket parts, and toothbrushes have been able to get only half of their needs during the current month.

### Business Footnotes

Financial observers attribute the Mussolini stock-market break partly to selling by foreign neutrals, especially Swiss, who decided to take a profit and hold cash to invest in rebuilding war-torn Europe . . . The cost to the insurance companies of the Harlem riots is estimated at \$2,500,-

000; plate-glass losses may account for about \$1,000,000 and burglary for most of the balance . . . Opponents of both British and United States exchange control plans have coined the designation "bunkitas" (from *bancor* and *unitas*).

### Movie Lines

The first wartime feature-length film to be made in Australia will be "Rats of Tobruk," based on the holding of the Libyan town, largely by Australians, for seven months in 1941; an exact model of Tobruk's defense perimeter has been built near Sydney . . . Minor effect of Hitler's uncertain status: Some Hollywood studios which have in the mill pictures involving the Führer have had to hold up production to await developments . . . Twentieth Century-Fox is dickering with Walt Disney to provide animated maps and other pen-and-ink footage for the screen version of Wendell Willkie's "One World" . . . Canada's National Film Board has held up release of, and may shelve indefinitely, its "Gates of Italy" documentary on Mussolini and Fascist Italy.

### Book Notes

After consultation with the State Department, former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew will delete important parts of his forthcoming book, "Ten Years in Japan"; it's felt some aspects of U.S. prewar policy in the Orient shouldn't be revealed at this time . . . "The Theatre Book of the Year," by George Jean Nathan, cataloguing all plays produced in the U.S. for the 1942-43 season, will be launched next month by Knopf . . . Roy Chapman Andrews, explorer of the Gobi Desert and for many years director of the American Museum of Natural History, has completed a book of memoirs called "Under a Lucky Star" . . . J. Alvarez del Vayo, former Foreign Minister of Loyalist Spain and now an editor of *The Nation*, is working on a book depicting the struggle of liberal and reactionary forces in the world today.

### Miscellany

Some 50 American correspondents have been accredited to cover the F.D.R.-Churchill conference in Quebec; their credentials, which would normally entail six weeks' investigation, were rushed by the OWI and the War Department . . . Sign of the times: One racing association has to fill in gaps in racing news by sending editors stories on the horses owned and ridden by George Washington . . . The Theatre Guild, which produced the current stage hit "Oklahoma," is considering branching out with a motion-picture unit to film its successes . . . With a new editor and a sensational policy, the Mexico City magazine *Hoy* has jumped its circulation so much that it has been forced into second printings which are sold without the four-color cover.

# Cadillac



## Our fourth year.. "in the Army"

When war clouds over Europe cast their first long shadows on the American continent, industry was called upon to help speed the armament program, and Cadillac "enlisted." That was back in March of 1939.

Our first assignment was to build vital precision parts for the Allison—America's foremost liquid-cooled aircraft engine—and we've been at it ever since. Today we are producing such important units as the crankshaft, the cam-

shaft, the connecting rods, the reduction gears, the piston pins, and in addition, more than 170 other vital parts for the power train. The parts we make embody some of the finest precision work achieved by American industry. In many instances it calls for tolerances as close as three ten-thousandths of an inch.

But that is not the full story of what Cadillac is doing. We also build the new high-speed M-5 light tank containing two Cadil-

lac-inspired innovations entirely new to mechanized warfare. They were adapted to tank use by U. S. Army ordnance engineers cooperating with Cadillac engineers. This M-5 light tank has been in volume production on Cadillac assembly lines for many months.

We are not only building to the finest standards we have ever achieved—but we are keeping abreast of every assignment made to us.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR DIVISION



GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION



LET YOUR DOLLARS WORK, TOO—

BUY

WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

# Washington Trends

## The Periscope Looks at GHQ of War Production

*Battle-front successes* have forced WPB leaders to intensify their study of problems of industrial demobilization and of reconversion back to peacetime manufacture. Donald Nelson is giving much of his time to such planning.

A *comprehensive program* by fall is the goal. That doesn't mean that the WPB expects the war to end this fall. But it is now generally recognized that the European phase may end suddenly, and Washington wants to be able to assure the home front that it is prepared for peace.

The *WPB* plans to carry on into the postwar period as long as it is needed to unscramble the industrial eggs it did such a thorough job of scrambling. It is expected this will be provided for in a Presidential directive.

*Jobs* will be the keynote of reconversion. Industries which can furnish the most work can expect to get the quickest action from Washington. On this basis, some candidates for early reconversion in the postwar period, according to present WPB thinking, are the automobile, refrigerator, vacuum cleaner, and other household appliance industries. Some of these probably will be at least partly reconverted at the end of the European phase of the war, but there's no present feeling that it can be done earlier.

The *tentative plan* is to work through industrial task forces—committees of businessmen and industrialists—which will submit their ideas of how their plants should be reconverted.

The *fight for postwar reserves* for industry will be taken up by the WPB when Congress reconvenes. Congress will be asked to make provision in the forthcoming tax bill to allow war industries to build up funds to aid in reconversion, a practice that is now considerably restricted by the excess-profits tax and contract renegotiation.

*Termination of contracts* at the war's end, another worry of industry, will be the subject of a policy to be developed by the WPB, according to the present plans.

It's *too early to tell* whether the new war manpower program (see page 35) will satisfy congressmen who are dead set against a father draft. But if the issue is brought up on the floor of Congress, some strong pressures will make themselves felt.

The *big question mark* is the attitude of the Administration, which up to now has been inclined to give the armed forces just about whatever they asked. But the size of the Army and the war itself have now reached the stage where many believe the induction of a few fathers will have no great effect on the final outcome.

The *Army* is leveling off, stabilizing its force at the present number of divisions. The Navy is still building and would be the chief sufferer from such a ban, but its needs are not for great masses of men.

A *propaganda angle* also enters the picture. In view of Russian needling for a western front, Washington doesn't like to give the impression that the United States is giving less than its utmost

to the war. On the other hand, deferments of family men could be justified on grounds of the industrial manpower shortage.

A *possible compromise* would be the Taft proposal for deferring fathers over 30 who, theoretically, are more likely to be established in their occupations than the younger family men.

*Anti-inflation policies* under the Byrnes-Vinson-Jones-Brown setup are beginning to jell. It is now possible to see the way out of the woods, although the danger of inflation is by no means averted.

*Cost of living* has now leveled off and is beginning to move downward—at least statistically—under pressure from Washington. It is the set policy to push prices down further through rollbacks and subsidies, and there's new hope in the government that the cost of living can be pushed down to the level of last September, the stabilization date.

*Wages* are being held down, and there's no sign of a general retreat on this front. Labor's demands for higher pay have been a bit less insistent since prices have leveled off, but unions still are demanding the cost-of-living rollback.

The *biggest uncertainty* still is taxes and savings. It's now up to Congress to find means of siphoning off a large part of the \$45,000,000,000 the public can't spend because of lack of things to buy. Congress is quietly being made aware of its responsibility by the former members who are running the home front.

*Forced-savings idea* is gaining ground in Congress despite the opposition of Henry Morgenthau. Whether some such plan is finally adopted will depend a great deal upon the success of the forthcoming War Bond drive.

The *individual excess-profits tax* discussed in some quarters doesn't appeal to Congress. The feeling on Capitol Hill is that the only way Congress would be willing to grab the wage increases of war workers would be under some deal to refund the money after the war.

A *sales tax* is again being discussed, but it's too early to determine the strength of the advocates of this form of levy.

The *Administration* is getting off to a bad start in the forthcoming tax fight owing to Morgenthau's jealousy of other Administration tax advisers. He doesn't like Economic Stabilizer Fred Vinson's visits to Capitol Hill, or the tendency of congressmen to deal with Vinson.

It *all adds up* to a slow and painful job, with little likelihood that the Administration will get more than about half of the \$12,000,000,000 in new taxes it has asked.

The *War Production Board* is not so sure now that the present production troubles are due to complacency or a feeling that the war is about won.

A *survey* conducted by regional WPB people among 600 companies disclosed that 60 per cent of the firms questioned blamed the failure of the war program to come up to schedules on a manpower shortage, not on absenteeism or lack of enthusiasm.

The *second biggest reason* was a shortage of components and materials and the third was design changes dictated by the armed forces.

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*The F-2 Beechcraft above the highest land masses on the North American Continent. Official photograph U. S. Army Air Forces*

# Beech Aircraft

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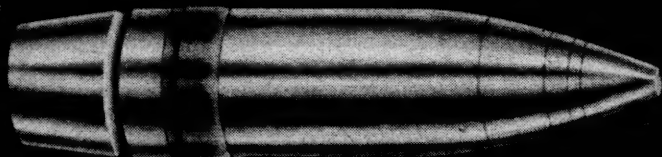
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# Newsweek

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Volume XXII

The Magazine of News Significance

August 23, 1943

## • FIGHTING FRONTS •

### Major Developments Imminent as Churchill; Roosevelt Meet

**Military Success Assured  
but Absence of Russia Leaves  
Political Link Missing**

On the second anniversary of the meeting on warships off Newfoundland that produced the Atlantic Charter, Prime Minister Churchill once again sailed across the ocean to confer with President Roosevelt—this time in the ancient French-Canadian city of Quebec. The President hailed the anniversary—and inferentially the conference—with the statement that the Allies were standing “upon the threshold of major developments in this war.”

That was perfectly obvious so far as Europe was concerned. But it applied to the Pacific as well, as the power of the Allies—accumulated over many weary months—began to take effect on the Japs. In those vast waters the yellow enemy was beset in his stronghold in Kiska, threatened by bombing raids in his bases in the Kuriles, driven back even farther in the vicious island fighting of the Southwest Pacific, and faced with reorganized Allied air power in Burma and China.

These prospects, both in the Pacific and the European theater, were further brightened by a joint statement from Mr. Roosevelt and the Prime Minister pointing to victory in another great phase of the war—the Battle of the Atlantic. Issued on Aug. 14 after Mr. Churchill and his daughter and aide-de-camp Mary (see page 30) had visited Niagara Falls, N. Y., on their way to Hyde Park as guests of the President, the statement revealed that in May, June, and July the Allies sank more than 90 Axis submarines—or an average of one U-boat daily. Furthermore, it declared that U-boats had recently played only an “insignificant” role in the Allied conduct of the war.

That in itself, with its clear intimation that the sea lanes to Europe were now secure, was a factor that could have a strong bearing on the Quebec discussions. And the form and pace of the conference plainly indicated that the parleys would be

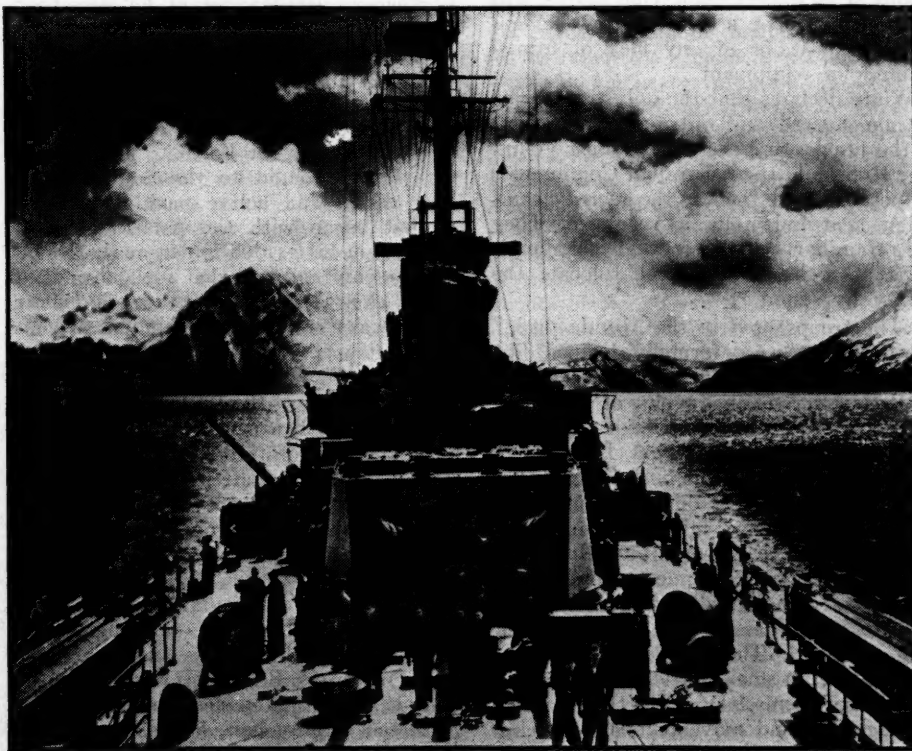
largely military in character. Thus Prime Minister Churchill left the first phase—the talks between the British and Canadian chiefs of staff—entirely to the empire military leaders while he journeyed to see the President.

The next phase began with the arrival in Quebec on Aug. 13 of the American Chiefs of Staff. That paved the way for joint Anglo-American staff talks and then the full-fledged war council with the President and Prime Minister. That political questions such as the Allied attitude toward Italy and the French Committee of National Liberation were also on the agenda was indicated by the news that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden would join the conference.

However, the actual topics of discussion were cloaked in the secrecy necessary at all such conclaves. But there was no doubt that the accelerated tempo of the war—and especially the collapse of Italian resistance and the brilliant success of the surprise Russian summer offensive—had called for a new appraisal of Allied global strategy.

In view of that, the fact that caused most speculation was that Russia was not represented. And although President Roosevelt had earlier made it clear that the Russians would have been welcome, the Soviet Tass news agency issued a rather cryptic statement. This said that Moscow did not receive an invitation to be present and that “because of the nature of the conference the participation of any one representative of the Soviet Government . . . was not and is not envisaged.”

One interpretation of the Tass comment was that because of her neutrality toward Japan, Russia was still considered outside the scope of Allied war councils that would obviously be concerned with the Pacific as well as other fronts. But this time that explanation seemed to tell only part of the story. The Russians have recently left no doubt of their dissatisfaction over the fact



Official U. S. Navy photo

*The Roosevelt-Churchill conference underlined Allied power in the Pacific as symbolized by this American warship in the Aleutians*

that the Allied second front in Western Europe which they first demanded in 1941 and 1942 was still not yet forthcoming in 1943. And they have also emphatically made known their belief that with the Germans cracking both in Russia and Italy, this was the psychological moment for the Allies to make good on their promise and perhaps help bring the war in Europe to an end this year.

Thus the President and the Prime Minister were confronted with a variety of political and military problems. The dividing line between the two is often very thin, but in the purely military sphere success was assured: In no war have two nations waged more coordinated campaigns than have the United States and Britain in the present conflict. But in the political sphere the absence of Russia still left a missing link in most planning.

## Jungle Tactics

*One of the first definite criticisms of Allied tactics in the Southwest Pacific was cabled in the following dispatch from NEWSWEEK's Melbourne correspondent.*

Osmar White, an Australian correspondent who was hurt in New Georgia and has probably seen more of jungle fighting in the Pacific than any other correspondent, declares that a complete overhaul of Allied training methods is essential before the Allies can match the Japanese in the jungle. Referring to the New Georgia campaign he says: "Everything about the American amphibious operations was perfect except the performance of the ground troops. This imperfection, God knows, was not the result of a lack of courage and fighting spirit, or of any lack of formal training or equipment."

White declares that the only troops who outmaneuvered and outsmarted the Japs in the jungle were the New Guinea Volunteer Rifles and the Australian Commandos cooperating with them in the guerrilla campaign near Salamaua a year ago. They were familiar with every normal jungle noise at night, so they could locate the enemy by sound.

"The troops used in the Munda push," White says, "were formally trained like those used in the Owen Stanley and Buna battles. After many weeks of watching American troops in action, and a week in the hospital analyzing what I observed, I'm convinced that if the bush Commandos had made the attack on the Munda airfield it would have fallen within a few days with far fewer casualties. How long will Allied leaders continue to hold formal maneuvers with formally trained troops in the jungle and assert the men are then fully prepared. The simple expedient of sending men in small parties to live in and familiarize themselves with the realities of jungle life and movements for at least six weeks after the completion of their formal training—preferably on half rations—would immeasurably have increased their efficiency in battle."

## The Bombs Came

Fresh from their triumph over Munda, American ground troops on New Georgia tightened their ring last week on the island's last Jap defenders, squeezed now into a pocket in the Bairoko Harbor area. Swarms of bombers and fighters concentrated on Villa, across Kula Gulf on Kolombangara Island, the next steppingstone on the road to Rabaul. Rains hampered the jungle fighters pressing on Bairoko

Harbor, but that area was encircled and its end not far off.

Seven hundred miles to the west, American and Australian ground fighters menacing Salamaua on New Guinea still were a few miles from their objective. But a particularly violent cascade of 177 tons of bombs so severely drenched the 1-mile isthmus on which Salamaua stands that it "virtually ceased to exist and the whole area is in ruins," according to General MacArthur. Next day bombers dumped

## These Five Admirals . . .



*Fitch: South Pacific air commander*

Hero of the Battle of the Coral Sea, when as commander of an Air Task Group his plane sank a Japanese aircraft carrier and a cruiser to win for him the Distinguished Service Medal, Vice Admiral Aubrey Wray Fitch is known as just plain "Jakie" to the men of his South Pacific Air Force.

Fitch brought to the South Pacific a varied and active naval experience that began with the Asiatic Fleet in 1906 on his graduation from the Naval Academy and included such diversified duties as Atlantic Fleet Athletic Officer (he was a star athlete during his Annapolis days), gunnery officer on the battleship Wyoming during the last war and member of the United States Naval Mission to Brazil.

The lure of the skies called to him first in 1929, and after winning his Navy wings of gold at the Pensacola Naval Air Station he took command of the aircraft carrier Langley and later the Norfolk Naval Air Station. His short, stocky figure was familiar around Newport News during the building of the now-famous Enterprise and the Yorktown carriers. Behind his rugged, weather-beaten countenance, topped with a thatch of gray hair, lies the same sort of dogged determination exhibited in the South Pacific by his chief, Admiral William F. Halsey Jr.



*Fort: Landing craft commander*

As a navigator combining a firsthand knowledge of the sea and a fine theoretical background, Rear Admiral George Hudson Fort was the perfect commander for leadership of the landing craft flotillas which unloaded American jungle fighters on Rendova and New Georgia. His service afloat included running everything from battleships through destroyers to submarines. His "book learning" came from years with the Bureau of Navigation, on the staff of the Naval Academy's Postgraduate School and study at the Newport Naval War College.

"Quiet, thorough, careful, and efficient" are adjectives which the Navy applies to Fort. But he also holds the Navy Cross, with a citation for such unusual bravery and courage that the presentation was made in the name of the President.

The action which gained Fort his Navy Cross occurred during this war, but it wasn't the first time the 52-year-old admiral had been under fire and acquitted himself well. He was on the battleship Utah during the occupation of Vera Cruz in 1914 and was executive officer of the destroyer Fanning three years later when it destroyed the German submarine U-58 and captured its officers and crew off the coast of Ireland. Wrap up this combination of skill and two-fistedness with a somewhat dry sense of humor, and that's Rear Admiral George Hudson Fort.



172 more tons on the stricken area while Liberators spanned 2,500 miles to lash the oil center of Balikpapan on Borneo in the longest Pacific flight to date.

¶ Meanwhile, with the fall of Munda, Admiral William F. Halsey Jr.'s South Pacific headquarters revealed the names of those top admirals who had played important roles in the New Georgia operations. Pocket biographies of these officers appear below.

## Rhine to Vienna

The primary emphasis of the Allied air offensive against Germany shifted last week from battered Hamburg to other vital centers of German industry and communications—from the Rhineland to the outskirts of Vienna.

British and Canadian heavy bombers of the RAF opened the attack. They flew down the Rhine to its junction with the Neckar, and hurled over 1,000 tons of

bombs at the twin cities of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen and their 450,000 people. Piercing the clouds above the rivers, RAF crews rained explosives and incendiaries on the 30 miles of docks at Mannheim, and at Ludwigshafen damaged the greatest chemical plant in the world: That of I. G. Farbenindustrie, which stretches along the west bank of the Rhine, and leads German production of dyes, chemicals, plastics, and every kind of synthetic.

The next night the Stirlings, Halifaxes,

## ... Led the Attack on New Georgia



*Mitscher: Tactical air commander*

Nearly three decades in naval aviation made Rear Admiral Marc Andrew Mitscher the logical man to assume tactical command of Vice Admiral Aubrey Wray Fitch's South Pacific Air Force fliers. To some Navy men, "Pete" Mitscher's taciturn countenance evokes a description of him as a "poker-faced so-and-so." To all Navy men, however, his thorough knowledge—backed up by plenty of guts—gives him the reputation of being "one of the squarest shooting men in naval aviation—one who inspires confidence."

Some gray has crept into Mitscher's sandy-red hair, but at 56 he still has the same piercing blue eyes that enabled him to pilot the seaplane NC-1 on the first Navy transatlantic flight back in 1919 and to lead his aircraft carrier Hornet through the Battle of Midway 23 years later.

Besides his pioneer overseas flight in the NC-1, which won him the Navy Cross, Mitscher helped with catapult experiments on the cruiser Huntington in 1917 and remained aboard when she was used for troop-convoy duty in the last war. Later he became executive officer on the aircraft carriers Langley and Saratoga. In 1930 he reported as Assistant Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics and left two years later to become commander of the Hornet. Since winning his wings at Pensacola, he has won many medals but he treasures none so highly as that Navy Cross.



*Turner: Amphibious commander*

A tough sea dog of the old school who has in his head the ability to make war plans and in his hands the strength to carry them out to the letter is Rear Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, commander of the South Pacific Amphibious Force.

The tall, handsome admiral—at 58 as erect as ever—is a Hollywood dream of the distinguished naval officer type. He stood fifth in his class at Annapolis (1908) and straightway began showing that his keen intellect was only half of him: The other part emerged as stern disciplinarian who would abide no indecision and who would personally throw overboard a yes-man.

He served on the battleships Michigan and Mississippi during the last war, then went to Pensacola for flight training and later to the Asiatic Fleet, whose aircraft squadrons he commanded until 1929.

For exceptionally meritorious service in the Solomons, he won the Distinguished Service Medal, and for "extraordinary heroism" during the Solomon Islands landings, the Navy Cross. Always taking personal command when his men go into battle, he was aboard the flagship MacCawley when it was torpedoed and sunk at Rendova, and slid down ropes to a destroyer, as did Admiral Wilkinson and Lt. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, Army commander in the South Pacific.



Official U. S. Navy photos

*Wilkinson: Amphibious deputy*

Rear Admiral Theodore Stark Wilkinson's quiet geniality and fondness for homely anecdotes might cause him to be taken for a country doctor or a justice of the peace. Actually, ever since his junior officer days the deputy commander of the South Pacific Forces has been a Navy hero.

Five years after graduation from Annapolis (his birthplace), in 1909, young Tom Wilkinson was awarded the Navy Medal of Honor with the citation: "For distinguished conduct in battle, engagements of Vera Cruz April 21 and 22, 1914; was in both days' fighting at the head of his company and was eminent and conspicuous in his conduct, leading his men with skill and courage."

At the Naval Academy he built up an excellent academic record that followed him through such important Navy assignments as serving with the Bureau of Ordnance for which he developed important devices; appearing at the Limitation of Armaments negotiations at Geneva in 1933 and at London the next year; and directing Naval Intelligence at Washington last year. He was ordered to sea duty last August and as deputy commander of the South Pacific Forces assisted in planning the strategy which was instrumental in bringing about the capture of the New Georgia Island group.

and Wellingtons pushed 120 miles farther with 1,500 tons of bombs to raid Nuremberg, shrine of the Nazis and scene of their party congresses in peacetime. The objectives were Diesel, tank, aircraft motor and parts factories, and two great trunk railways.

Then the United States Eighth Air Force took up the attack by day. A powerful fleet of Flying Fortresses crossed into the smoking, pockmarked Rhine and Ruhr valleys to pound factories that build and supply the Luftwaffe. In their second Ruhr raid—the first was on the synthetic-rubber factory at Hüls, in June—the Americans attacked a synthetic oil plant at Gelsenkirchen, a power house, electric and blast furnaces at Bochum. In the Rhineland they blasted another oil plant at Wesseling, an aircraft precision instrument factory, freight yards, and the Rhine bridge at Bonn.

**Damage:** The week's attacks were not as concentrated or as overpowering as those on Hamburg, but they marked a new and significant phase in the air war, according to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare. The RAF Bomber Command believed now that the paralysis of the Ruhr was nearly complete and that as production and shipping centers, Ruhr and Rhineland had little value. With the flow of basic materials in Germany thus cut by heavy Allied bombings, the RAF had taken on new targets—manufacturing or finished product centers. Damage to them would hasten the destruction of the Nazi war machine, and in addition greatly interfere with the production of consumer goods.

But what interested the Germans most of all was the phase of air war still to come—the bombing of Berlin. Another fast RAF Mosquito raid prepared Berliners last week for what was to be expected and, according to reports from Czech and neutral sources in London, they were expecting the worst. The London story was that a government evacuation

of Berlin was under way. Joseph Goebbels's Propaganda Ministry and Heinrich Himmler's Gestapo headquarters had been transferred to Prague, according to the reports. Joachim von Ribbentrop and his Foreign Ministry had gone to Vienna; the War Ministry had been moved to an unidentified city in Southern Germany, and the rest of the government was preparing to leave.

The Germans might have thought Austria was safe but American airmen soon proved that it wasn't. On Aug. 13, planes of the United States Ninth Air Force, based in the Middle East, carried out the first attack ever made on the Reich from Africa. Flying high over the Mediterranean, across the mountains of Yugoslavia and the plains of Hungary, a strong force of Liberator bombers struck at Wiener-Neustadt, 27 miles south of Vienna. Their targets were the assembly plants and hangars of the great Messerschmitt fighter plane factory, where 400 planes are produced each month—one-third of the entire Messerschmitt output.

Pinpointing the factory buildings, hangars and planes parked outside, fresh from the assembly lines, the Americans dropped over 150 tons of high explosives and turned the sprawling plant into a "flaming shambles." The Nazis were obviously unprepared for the raid, for only a handful of Me-109s flew up to attack the raiders, while "the anti-aircraft fire burst a thousand feet below us," according to one pilot. After the raid the Ninth's headquarters at Cairo said that all planes had been accounted for.

The precision bombing of one of the Luftwaffe's most important production centers meant a further crippling of German air might. It also meant that the "safe areas" of the Reich were a thing of the past. The flight—at least 2,400 miles round trip—was one of the longest of the war, and it topped the Ninth's spectacular attack on the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania by 150 miles. What frightened the Germans most was that the north and south

air pincers that had closed on Italy six weeks ago now had the Reich in their grasp. Only a gap of 150 miles was left between Vienna and Munich, southernmost of the bombed cities of Germany.

## 'Open City'

### Rome Makes a Bid for Safety as Sicily Drive Thunders On

For the second time in this war, a major belligerent capital was last week declared an open city.\* The city was Rome, and the decision to give the Italian capital the same non-military status that was adopted for Paris in June 1940 came on Aug. 14—with in 24 hours of the second great Allied air raid. The Rome radio announced that Marshal Pietro Badoglio's government had earlier been considering such a step and that "due to repetition of the raid on Rome, the center of Catholicism," it had decided not to wait any longer.

The decision—although not effective until the Allies are satisfied that the city and its railroads are no longer being used for military purposes—provided new evidence of the crumbling Italian war effort. But an even greater sign was the final collapse of Axis resistance in Sicily, where the Allies climaxed their month-old campaign by turning the enemy retreat into something of a German Dunkerque across the narrow Strait of Messina.

**Sicilian Tip:** Driven finally into the fantastic Sicilian tip of towering peaks and tumbling gullies, the Germans took advantage of wild and almost roadless terrain to stage one of the war's most desperate rearguard actions. On scores of lofty crags and in gaping caves beyond the reach of Allied bombers, artillerymen and machine

\*A third city, Manila, was declared an open city by General MacArthur on Dec. 26, 1941, but the declaration was ignored by the Japanese.



Last chapter in Sicily: A hard fight and a clean chase for the Allies

## WAR TIDES

## The Time Element at This Stage of the War

by Admiral WILLIAM V. PRATT, U.S.N. Retired

The coming meeting between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill should be one of the most important held thus far. The initiative has passed from the Axis to the Allies, and the war has a more global aspect now than previously. There is much to review of the past and more to consider of the future.

In spite of Allied bombings and Russian successes, Germany is still very strong, but probably the July offensive on the eastern front is the last she will be able to stage on a major scale. So many serious cracks have developed in Hitler's European fortress that from now on expansion should be replaced by a gradual withdrawal to the strongest defensive position Germany can take, in order to prolong the war and save something from the wreckage.

Undoubtedly such a plan is in the archives of the German general staff, although the need to put it into effect was not urgent so long as Germany could strike offensively. Now the time for such a plan to become effective has probably arrived. But to swing from the full-fledged offensive to a major defensive strategy is not an easy task. It requires much reorganization and reorientation

of forces available, and this takes time.

From the over-all point of view, there is a certain similarity between the campaigns waged in Europe and those in the Pacific. Both proceeded at blitzkrieg speed at first, but geography made it easier for Japan to swing into defensive strategy than for Germany to effect the readjustments made necessary by the fluctuations of the European war.

The importance of the time element is clearly recognized by the Russians in their insistence for an Allied western invasion front. It might mean the withdrawal of German divisions from the eastern front or at least occupy the attention of the German reserves on the home front. Either would help the present Russian offensive and make the German task of reorienting their strategy on the eastern front more difficult. In short, it would tend to keep the war mobile and not static as it became in the last war.

From the Axis viewpoint, both in the Pacific and in Europe, time is equally important and, the fortunes of war having reversed their course, delay tactics, both military and political, in order to gain time to perfect the defense, are now the Axis orders of march.

It is from this time angle that the campaign in Sicily should be viewed. After we made the surprise landings on this island, established our bridgeheads and lines of communications, rapid progress forward was made, until the north-eastern extremity was reached where, the terrain being favorable for a strong defense, opposition became stiffer and the forward movement of the Allies slower. In spite of our complete control of the air and sea in this area and the bombing and shelling of important positions the Germans still fought on doggedly. This is all part of the general plan.

In order to perfect one part of their defensive strategy, the Germans should hold Northern Italy, and to do it effectively they must have time. If the Italians could be forced to fight for Southern Italy, the gateway across the Adriatic to the Balkans, so much the better. It matters little to the Germans if the entire Italian peninsula becomes a shambles, so long as they hold Northern Italy. In fact, extensive operations in Southern and Central Italy gains for them that very valuable asset in their defensive strategy, time.

Were the Allies to establish air bases in Northern Italy, then in a cross-fire with planes from Britain, the whole of Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, and Hungary would be subject to a devastating rain of bombs, considered by some as effective as a new front or at least the preliminary to it.

gunners dug in. And on many a steep mountainside, engineers blasted away the sinuous, shelflike roads cut out of rock. Bridges that spanned gorges and rivers were blown up. The few flat areas were thickly sown with mines.

In the north, American Seventh Army soldiers advancing along the coastal road were forced to scramble under fire across the blasted faces of steep cliffs bearing great gashes where the roads had been. To help thwart the enemy demolition squads, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr., the Seventh's commander, resorted to daring leapfrog landings behind the Axis lines. The first of these, carried out on the night of Aug. 8-9 west of Cape Orlando, where the towering headland is capped by a walled church, caught the enemy off his guard and resulted in the capture of 1,500 prisoners including 300 Germans.

But in the second foray three nights later east of the Cape, the Yanks who raced out of the surf  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles behind the enemy lines had to fight their way ashore. Bayonets flashed on a moonlight skirmish. Then, the Yanks, aided by fighter-bombers and warships' gunfire, beat off fierce German tank attacks and finally, smashed westward to make contact with the main American force.

In the southeast, the British Eighth Army battered its way along the Mediterranean coastal road under the guns of Germans entrenched on the lava-ribbed slopes of Mount Etna. Here the Tommies were fighting through the land of the ancient Greeks—past the four rocks of the Cyclopes, which in Homeric legend were plucked from Mount Etna by Polyphemus, a one-eyed giant, and hurled into the sea after Ulysses; and around Mount Etna itself, which the god Zeus used as a bludgeon to crush the fire-breathing monster Enceladus. And as the Tommies fought for the first time to within sight of the Italian mainland, British warships battered the Germans along the craggy shore leading through Taormina, with its ancient Roman theater, and on to Messina.

**The Hard Way:** But it was in the center, in the battle for lofty Randazzo, built of lava rock and the nearest town to Etna's crater, where the Allies ran into the most frightful terrain and some of the fiercest fighting. In one instance, American engineers in three days built a brand-new road that wriggled for 12 miles across thirteen mountains. Another time, to fill the place of one of half a dozen ravine-spanning bridges blown up by the

Germans, they constructed a 2-mile detour that twisted over two dry gulches.

But constant bombing plus a final blistering artillery barrage and a flank attack led to the overrunning of Randazzo by the Ninth Division—the first intimation that these veterans of Tunisia now formed a part of the Seventh Army. That cracked the enemy center by removing his last communications point with the coastal roads. And along with a British force that came up from the southwest, the Yanks set off in pursuit.

It was the last act for the Axis in Sicily. And as the Yanks in the north raced past Milazzo and the British on the southeast smashed through Taormina, the Germans reeled back on to bomb-battered Messina or found themselves trapped in the inland hills. Still the enemy struggled desperately to avoid a repetition of the wholesale Tunisian surrender. Swarms of small craft tried to run the Allied air gantlet and cross the 2-mile-wide Messina Strait to the Italian mainland. But many boats and their loads of men were smashed by the Allied onslaught.

**Mainland:** Though it was on a smaller scale, the second raid on Rome by bombers of the Northwest African Air

## Ants Are Almost as Bad as the Bombs When Night Comes in Sicily Campaign

Forces followed the same pattern as the earlier attack on July 19. As before, only specially trained crews, with special instructions to avoid religious and historic monuments, took part in the raid. In all, more than 500 tons of bombs were dropped. No Allied planes were lost.

The Rome raid was only one sample of the "avalanche of fire and steel" which Prime Minister Churchill had held up to the Italians as the penalty for non-surrender. A still more powerful reminder was the mighty foray by Britain-based planes on the night of Aug. 12-13 against Milan and Turin. The brunt of this raid—the most powerful ever staged over Northern Italy—was taken by Milan, which shuddered under 1,120 of the 1,500 tons of bombs dropped. Twice in the next three nights the RAF smashed Milan again.

*Sicily has been one of the most uncomfortable campaigns of the war for correspondents. In the following dispatch from the battlefield, Al Newman, NEWSWEEK war correspondent, describes some of the trials of campaigning.*

It has been a bad afternoon. Twice Focke-Wulf 190s have been over on strafing attacks, and the high-priced journalistic talent has been hitting the dirt with frequency and enthusiasm. It is a wonderful thing to watch the three rival news services make a dash for the same boulder

and burrow under its lee like the three little pigs with the bad wolf after them. It is a wonderful thing in retrospect I mean. Nothing is particularly wonderful at the time.

Naturally these incidents fray the nerves, and the journalists begin to jaw one another. Somebody has left a towel hanging in a tree. Somebody else has left a mirror exposed to the sunlight. Both are mighty poor etiquette here behind the front because they attract the sharp eyes of the enemy pilots. Recriminations fly back and forth like tracer bullets. I love to hear my colleagues recriminate. They do it with such a consummate lack of artistry and use such poor grammar.

But chow time comes, and mess kits become more important than arguments. Afterward you can sit and smoke and look out over the valley where myriad outfits are camouflaged into the trees and watch the traffic raise the dust on the road a quarter of a mile down the hill. Or you can join the group grouching about what a mistake it was to camp so close to the front—just 5 miles behind our artillery in an olive grove on a steep hillside. Or you can watch the Sicilian peasants who live in a grotto on the rocky hilltop 300 yards above gather and bed down their animals.

You cannot do these things long, however, for bedtime is at sundown, and sundown is 9 o'clock. The time has long since passed when you could "see Him in the watchfires of a hundred circling camps." In modern war you do not even so much as light a cigarette after dark. Each man retires to his own private olive tree and crawls clumsily into his improvised mosquito tent, which has been slung from the lowest branch of the tree and anchored with stones all the way round. Sicilian ground makes sidewalks seem rubbery, and two shelter halves and one double blanket under you do little to modify its hardness.

In half an hour the ants start to work. It has taken them that long to negotiate the outer defenses of the shelter halves, blankets, and your clothes. I have made an exhaustive study of Sicilian ants, and they have made an exhaustive study of me.

All through the dark hours the big guns grumble at each other. Once in a while they will shut up and go to sleep for fifteen minutes, but one gun usually wants to have the last word and that wakes up another gun to answer the argument. Then the idiot dog up the hill discovers an echo, barks his silly head off at himself, rousing every dog in the valley, and they all yap for an hour.

By 11 o'clock, just when you have killed your thousandth ant, you hear bombers low overhead and scrooch down into your blankets. Ten minutes later, when their noise has faded away, it turns out to be



Acme

*The Yanks in their march through Sicily were the urchins' delight . . .*



Associated Press



Signal Corps radiophoto from Associated Press

*. . . befrienders of orphans and happy homecomers—Cpl. Salvatore Di Marco (right), who left his native Mezzojuso when he was 15, had a family reunion with his mother, sister, and father when Americans captured the town*

our mediums because yellow flashes light the sky up forward and the distant woom of bombs seconds later tells you they are plastering the German advance positions.

From then on you might just as well be sleeping on a commercial airline, for all the rest of the night you hear our ships and the gentle questing buzz of Junkers 88s around you in the darkness. The French correspondent near you begins to talk in his sleep, and you are pondering on the indubitable genius of a man who can talk French in his sleep when suddenly the entire valley is lighted up with a ghastly glare.

It is a parachute flare released by one of the Junkers 88s, and you know what that means. In all your experience so far in this war it has been the inevitable prelude to heavy night bombing. The thing hangs there like a phony sun, and all the roosters for miles around begin to crow. A bull 50 yards up the hill snorts in terror, and you can hear the peacock and his hens scuttling through the bushes. Sergeants down the hillside blow their shrill whistles. You waste no time pulling on your helmet and boots and preparing to give the news agencies some competition for that boulder. A minute passes. Two. Three. Still the flare burns and there are no bombs. It's just like waiting for the guy upstairs to drop the other shoe. Finally the flare burns out without anything having happened. The enemy pilot has either been taking pictures or trying to get our anti-aircraft gunners to disclose our positions, but not a gun has been fired.

Three other flares are dropped between 1 and 4 o'clock. At each one the cocks herald the man-made dawn, the bull snorts, and the whistles blow the alert. On the first you get up but do not put on your helmet. On the second you put on your helmet but do not get up. On the third you say the hell with it and finally fall asleep, because the early morning chill seems to have slowed down the ants.

You awake to three brilliant yellow flashing sensations. They are too loud to be noise, and therefore they are sensations. I have always jumped at concussions as well as conclusions, but these concussions are too violent to jump at. They do the jumping for you. Nobody says anything at all for a full 30 seconds after, and you know why, because you are doing the same thing yourself—shaking yourself to make sure you are still alive, grabbing for your helmet, and hoping that 88 won't come back for another crack.

Later you find out what happened. A Signal Corps generator down the hill caught fire and the blaze attracted the bomber. Starting his run from the road, he dropped three bombs in a row up the hillside, and the last one was only a few hundred yards away from the correspondents' camp. One soldier had his bed blown up into a tree, but he had lit out before it happened. Nobody was even scratched.

Of course you do not know all these things at the time because you are too tired to skirmish around in the dark in-

vestigating. Breakfast is at 7 and it is now 5, and another blazing, dusty day of war is ahead. You hope that the bombs have killed millions and millions of ants. Millions and millions . . .

Then you fall asleep quickly and soundly with the relieved feeling that the guy upstairs has finally dropped the other shoe.

## Nazi Rollback

### Reds Blitz on in the Ukraine as Peasant Harvesters Follow

The summer offensive of the Red Army cut into German lines in Russia along a 500-mile front last week, from the forest country north of Bryansk to the rolling wheat fields of the Ukraine. And at the southern tip of the twisting front the Russians scored a major triumph, in the battle for Kharkov, capital of the Ukraine and fourth city of Russia. But the Soviet gains were still of a territorial nature and there was no sign that the Nazis faced another Stalingrad.

**Kharkov:** The big attack on Kharkov came when tanks and motorized infantry, followed by artillery, pushed down the railroad from Belgorod to the outskirts of the war-racked city. Under a blistering sun, tanks made speedy flank attacks and

split the enemy into isolated units for the infantry to mop up. Then artillery moved forward to batter the next line of fortifications.

North and west of Kharkov, Soviet forces sliced across communication lines linking Kharkov with German bases of the central front. They by-passed the city by 50 miles and pushed on toward Poltava, key railroad junction on the Kharkov-Kiev line. The Germans rushed tanks to the western lines and slowed the advancing troops momentarily. But Stormovik aerial tank destroyers, ripped through enemy tanks, while "air infantry" planes machine-gunned troops and trucks in the rear. So sure were the Russians of their advance that peasants followed the troops to reap what ripened wheat and corn remained in fields littered with charred tanks.

Next a Russian flank attack across the Donets from the southeast broke into the heavily fortified city of Chuguyev and cut still another railroad. The German troops had no alternative but flight. Of Kharkov's six railways, only one was left in Nazi hands at the final stage, and through the gap to the south the Wehrmacht withdrew its battered battalions in order to escape the Russian squeeze maneuver.

**Central Front:** On the central front the victorious Red Armies of Orel advanced westward to capture Karachev, key railway



The Russians slammed the door on Nazi bases

Newsweek—Pore

base and the last German bastion before Bryansk. But German resistance was stiff in the forests, and Russian flanking forces on the north and south had to wade slowly through bristling minefields and break constant Nazi counterattacks.

The blitzkrieg speed of the Russians around Kharkov and their steady, determined push on Bryansk, so soon after the bitter battles of Belgorod and Orel, in-

dicated that fresh, specially trained troops from Siberia were being used as they were at Stalingrad. The Moscow announcement of the death of Gen. Josef R. Apanasenko at Belgorod, and Maj. Gen. Leonty Guryeff at Orel, strengthened this possibility, because of the fact both commanders had held high posts in the Far Eastern Red Army.

North of Bryansk the Russians began

still another drive. On both sides of the little town of Spas Demensk, roughly halfway between Bryansk and the great German base of Smolensk, troops of the Vyazma sector broke into enemy lines along a 35-mile front. Artillery bombardment cracked heavily fortified lines and assault troops sped west toward Roslavl, on the railroad between Bryansk and Smolensk.

## Guns, Tanks, and Chopin: A Look at the Russian Front

*Bill Downs, Moscow correspondent for NEWSWEEK and CBS, was among the group of reporters taken to the Orel front last week. Since the Russians seldom allow correspondents—or*

*any other foreigners—near the front lines, the following eyewitness account by Downs is one of the first to be published on the present fighting in the Soviet.*

Lt. Gen. Peotr Peotrovich Sabennikoff, 6 feet 4 inches tall and only 49 years old, stood in the tent of his field headquarters last Thursday and told us some amazing things about the Russian summer offensive. Suave of manner, with an almost wistful blond mustache, the general was often forced to interrupt his talk by the noise of groups of bombers and fighters speeding to the front, only a ten-minute flight away. Here are the main points he made:

**Machines:** The Soviet Command prepared the Orel break-through with the heaviest artillery and mortar barrage in history. "Compared with 90 guns per kilometer at Verdun," said Sabennikoff, "the Red Army had *desyatki* more barrels." The word *desyatki* means "tens." This is the closest Russian word to the English "dozens." It meant that the Russians had concentrated more than 1,900 barrels per kilometer around Orel. Note that the general specified "barrels," not guns—multibarreled weapons permit an exceedingly heavy mobile concentration.

Sabennikoff said the artillery opened up paths of attack 6 to 8 kilometers deep in the German lines, although in some instances the artillery and mortar preparation extended 30 to 40 kilometers from the front. The general declined permission for correspondents to see one of these battlefields. "There are mines all over the place," explained Sabennikoff. "I don't have sappers available yet to clean them up. I wouldn't risk a walk over such battlefields."

Sabennikoff said that American and British tanks were used in this offensive—British Churchills, American Grants. He praised the speed of both tanks but said the Grants were too high and were hit frequently. "Our tank men still like the Russian 34 best," he said. The foreign tanks were mixed in with the Russian tank groups, so there was no opportunity to weigh them as separate tactical units operating independently.

Concerning the defeated German forces, the general knocked down the flood of reports from the front that the

Nazi "summer Fritz" or "total Fritz" (inferior type of soldier) was being used in large numbers on this front. He said the German command had concentrated crack troops on the central front for the summer offensive: "I have seen plenty of them. Very few are over 30. Most are well-trained, tough men in their 20s."

However, he said there were indications of cracks in Nazi morale shortly after the Russian offensive began: "We had been watching the Germans for a long time. When they finally struck against Kursk, it was just what we wanted. We began a concentric offensive on July 12. Our attack forced them to dissolve their reserves which were badly placed in relation to our attacks. Then I noticed that men began to surrender. At no time did this happen in great numbers—but the fact that it happened at all is indicative. The Germans I talked to said that the fall of Mussolini had a great effect on them. However, we captured an order telling the German soldier to stay in his trench and resist to the last bullet. Most Nazis are doing that.

Sabennikoff knows what he is talking about. He is a representative of the Supreme Command, and commanded the army group at Orel which first entered the city from the east. He was the first general in the town. Now he is chief of the Orel garrison from which this dispatch is written, only 25 miles from the front lines.

**Scorched Earth:** We reached the general's headquarters after fourteen hours of a backside-slapping ride from Moscow which gave all the correspondents a spanked-baby feeling and engendered a great personal hatred for the Lend-Lease ¾-ton Dodge trucks officially known as "bucket-seat ammunition carriers." They are sturdy and made the trip without a growl from the gear box, but it was like trying to break in a mustang with a wooden saddle. Sabennikoff's headquarters in the valley of the Oka River are camouflaged in a group of trees. The correspondents slept four to a super-comfortable tent with a Red Army girl as orderly. Ours was a youngster

named Dora who had been in the army since 1941.

I have seen scorched earth in other sectors of the Russian battle front, but nowhere is the destruction so complete and so calculated as that now being carried out by the Germans as they are pushed back toward Bryansk. Every village is literally razed to the ground. All brick and stone buildings, whether important or not, are blown up. Wooden houses are burned.

Everywhere were trenches, foxholes, pillboxes, and gun emplacements. Along the main Mtsensk highway there were few signs of fighting. However, you could tell no man's land by the fact that for several kilometers there would be absolutely nothing but field on field of weeds. But up to the Russian lines the fields were cultivated—yellow with ripening wheat, rye, and oats

**Accordion:** The most impressive moment of the trip came after midnight one night when I stood on a height above the Oka River. The moon was just rising. To the east in the distance, Orel lay quietly as if resting from its ordeal, but to the west on the horizon there was suggestion of light from the fires of burning Russian villages. A rocket slowly curved skyward in the distance—it seemed to climb barely half an inch into the horizon. Then from the darkness came the roar, the full-throated roar of hundreds of bombers from Soviet airfields somewhere in the rear. They made more noise in the next ten minutes than anything I had ever heard before. It was a steady throbbing that literally shook the ground. The Russians like to bomb from low heights where they can see the target. A sentry with a tommy gun standing nearby looked at me and grinned, stopped a minute, and then walked on.

Down in the men's barracks nearby the roar of the planes was followed by some tuning up on an accordion. Over Orel in the distance there came a big shuddering boom—another delayed-action mine going off. The accordion began playing a Chopin waltz. The sentry came back and grinned again.

• ABROAD •

## Allies Force Axis Back in War on Internal Front

### Italians Hope Proposal of Open City Status for Rome Is Step Toward Peace

The Axis fought hard last week along one of the most vital but most obscure fronts in the war—the internal fronts in Italy and Germany. It is a hard front for the Allies to fight on because nearly all they know about the progress on it is what they read in the Axis papers and hear on the Axis radio. But every military move is immediately reflected on the Axis home fronts and to some extent Allied action can now be planned for its political as well as its military effect. After all, the surrender of the German armies in the last war was preceded by the collapse of the German home front.

**Italians:** Events in Italy last week appeared to be marching toward a similar conclusion. The Allied aerial blows that fell with redoubled fury on Italian cities began to produce the hoped-for political effect. The declaration of Rome as an open city was the most important. It was more than a move to spare the Eternal City from further bombing. It represented the

first attempt to take one bit of Italian territory out of the war. The method used was typical of the Badoglio government's painful efforts somehow to squirm out of the conflict. But in effect it constituted the unconditional surrender of Rome to Allied air power.

The secondary effect of the bombing was the resumption of disorders in the northern industrial cities, particularly Milan. There, crowds gathered in the Piazza del Duomo, despite the martial law regulations banning meetings of more than three persons, and raised this supremely cynical cry: "If Rome can't take it, why do we have to?"

Such disorders were not in themselves important. They apparently do not interfere with the defense preparations of the Germans north of the Po, for the Nazis have been maintaining a strict hands-off policy so far as Italian internal affairs are concerned. But the disorders did indicate the tremendous public pressure being put on the Badoglio regime to make peace. It is largely unorganized, but it is the pressure of a whole people who seem prepared to suffer any immediate consequences if only they can find peace.

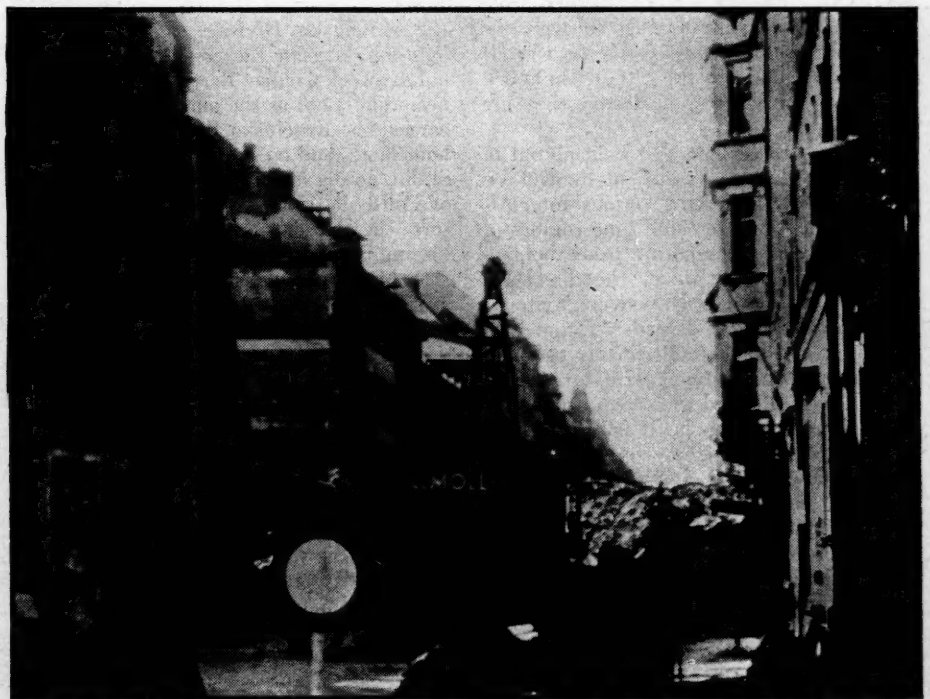
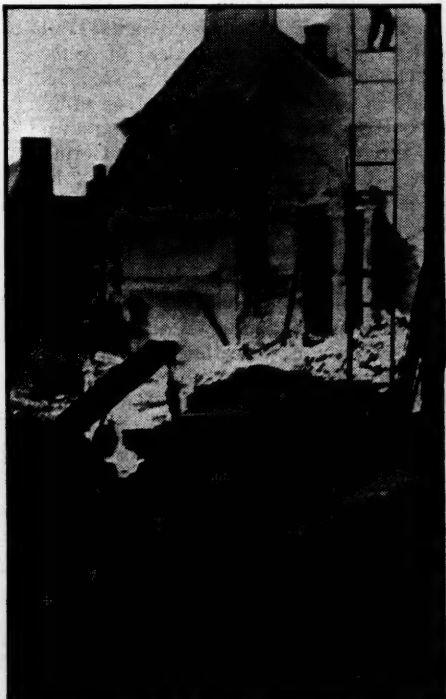
The inherent weakness of the Badoglio government was shown by an editorial that

appeared in the paper, *Lavoro Italiano*, despite the severe military censorship. Its defiance was open: "To continue the war means to encourage and prepare an armed rebellion of the people . . . to continue the war signifies the suicide of non-Fascist Italy in a catastrophe to which Fascism would have led us after pushing us into the war in the first place . . . Let the Germans save themselves but leave us alone."

To bolster up the internal front, Badoglio had even been forced to call in the aid of Milan radicals. As Commissioner of Industrial Workers, he appointed Bruno Buozzi, a leader of the Syndicalist party. Buozzi's acceptance caused bitter fights in Socialist and other radical circles, but there was no indication that Buozzi or even the Milan industrialists cooperating with him had gained any important influence on the policy of the government.

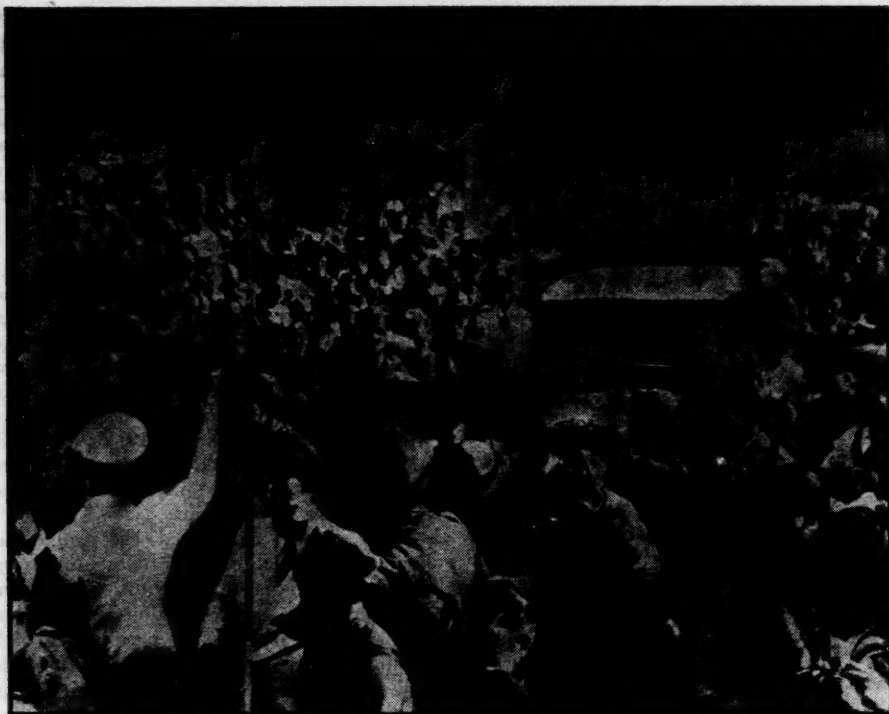
That policy still faced the tragic dilemma of reconciling the obvious intention of the Germans of defending Northern Italy and the equally obvious Allied plan of using all Italy as a base for attack against the Reich. In this connection the Italians awaited the deliberations at the Quebec conference with a kind of hopeless hope, instinctively sensing that their problems couldn't be solved in Canada. And the first problem for them, as it was for all the now unwilling allies of the Reich, was how to get rid of the Germans.

**Germans:** What was happening on the Nazi home front was far more obscure than what was going on in Italy. No developments of importance followed the meetings of high German military and civilian authorities in Berlin a fortnight ago. The only tangible factor was that the Führer continued to stay in the back-



OWI photos

Munich: Derricks clear the streets of bomb debris from an old raid—Germany awaits the next onslaught



Associated Press

The Pope drove out of the Vatican to comfort the Romans between raids

ground. Hitler has yet to visit a heavily bombed German city, although Reichsmarshal Göring, who once boasted that the Allies would never bomb the Reich, actually went to devastated Hamburg on an inspection tour.

The air war continued to be the principal preoccupation of the Germans. Both the Russian offensive and events in Sicily dimmed beside bombing. Propaganda Minister Goebbels paid backhanded tribute to it in an article in the *Völkischer Beobachter*: "Nothing can wrench victory from our hands if we only manage to overcome the growing difficulties of the air war. If the Anglo-Americans think they can knock us out of the war by air terror, they are mistaken."

German propaganda also went all out in playing up Russia's absence at the Quebec conference as indicating serious inter-Allied disputes. At the same time rumors of a Russian-German separate peace bobbed up again—probably under the direct inspiration of Goebbels. NEWSWEEK's Stockholm correspondent cabled: "Competent observers just up from Berlin say that the Reich capital is rampant with talk about a maneuver intended to accomplish a separate peace with Russia. It is argued that if a German 'Badoglio' could be found among the generals, Stalin might be induced to make peace."

"This line may, of course, be just so much more German propaganda aimed at scaring the Allies. For another thing, the Germans get great comfort out of visualizing the possibility of a separate peace with Russia, which, being the Reich's warmest desire at this time, furnishes much material for such wishful thinking as is being done."

## One Who Stayed

"We want to fight the Germans on Polish territory and we hope this is not far off. Our division will soon be at the front, and the world knows how the Polish soldier fights."

The veteran soldier who spoke these words in an interview with the *Red Star*, organ of the Soviet Army, last May, wore many decorations of Poland, including four Military Crosses and the Golden Cross. He was Col. Zigmund Berling, commander of the Kosciusko Division, a Polish outfit fighting alongside the Soviet armies.

Last week Colonel Berling's wish seemed near fulfillment as the onrolling Red Army carried the Kosciusko Poles closer to their homeland. And on Aug. 11 Premier Joseph Stalin, acting on the advice of the "Union of Polish Patriots in Russia" which sponsors the Kosciusko Division, promoted Berling to major general. Never before had this high rank been conferred on any foreigner fighting with the Red Army.

Berling's promotion to a generalship in the Soviet Army was hardly to the taste of the Polish Government in London, which has regarded him as a virtual deserter ever since he refused to join the exodus of the Polish troops from Russia to Iran in the spring of 1942.

Although highly esteemed for his military qualities, Berling always had been at odds with his superiors in Poland because of his leftist tendencies. During the last war he commanded first a squad and later a company. At the time of the Nazi invasion, Berling was chief of staff of the Fifth Polish Corps at Cracow. Later, when a new Polish Army was formed in Russia in the summer of 1941, Berling was made

chief of staff in the Fifth Polish Division. But he did not get along well with the commander-in-chief, Gen. Wladyslaw Anders. Thus when the Polish Government moved its armies to the Near East, Berling stayed behind and organized the Kosciusko Division out of like-minded Polish soldiers and civilians.

## Subaltern Mary

Churchill's Daughter Enjoys Her Role as P.M.'s Aide

Prime Minister Churchill is almost a transatlantic commuter by now, so there was nothing particularly startling about his latest journey to North America (see page 21). Mrs. Churchill was with him this time, but she, too, had been here before. What was new this time was that Churchill showed up with a fresh aide-de-camp—and one wearing skirts, at that. However, they were khaki skirts, and it was his daughter Mary who wore them in the novel role of official aide to her father.

The job of seeing that her father gets ready on time, arrives on time, and that there's always an extra cigar in his breast pocket, although nothing unusual for Mary Churchill, was new for Subaltern Churchill. The Prime Minister's daughter gave up the whirl and excitement of politics flowing around No. 10 Downing Street two and a half years ago to join the Auxiliary Territorial Service as a lowly private and live in barracks.

Step by step she began learning to operate the intricate instruments that work the anti-aircraft guns. Stripe by stripe she advanced until tagged as "good officer material." Then, finally, she won her officer's rank at an Officer Cadet Training Unit, the British equivalent of American Officer Candidate Schools. Last fall, Subaltern Churchill got her baptism of fire. Her battery went into action during a raid and thought it had "killed" a German plane. But it was not her battery, but the one next to it, that was credited with the kill.

As the youngest daughter of the P. M., Mary found life in an ATS battery a far cry from the pretty clothes and parties that she would have known during a London "season" in peacetime. Now at 20 she talks of gun practice more readily than she would of a ball at Grosvenor House. Only on leaves does she go out with her own friends—and that only after helping her mother entertain either in town or at Chequers, the official country estate of the Prime Minister.

The changes wrought in Mary Churchill by her active part in the war have been few. She's the same slightly plump, vivacious girl with large gray eyes that become animated when she talks. And when she talks, it is plain she has inherited much of her father's curiosity for facts and figures. Her spirited conversation shows that



though isolated on a gun site she has broadened her interest in the rest of the world and has ideas of her own on almost any subject—but preferably postwar England. About the only other change is that the strict military regulations have chopped off her light brown hair to inch-above-collar length. She wears it high in front. It looks prettier that way.

Back in the days when she was a lowly but exceedingly proud Lance Bombardier, one of her superiors, an ex-telephone girl turned top sergeant, summed up the ATS opinion of Mary Churchill thus: "What's the opposite for snob? Whatever the word is, that's Mary Churchill for you. She's friendly with everyone and everyone likes her. She's one of our best girls."

## Gandhi's Party

In Poona last week, Mohandas K. Gandhi rounded out a year of imprisonment in the villa of the Aga Khan. The ordeal was not a new one to the Mahatma; he had been jailed many times in his 73 years. But never before had the wizened little ascetic failed to profit politically from imprisonment. Instead, this time Gandhi's importance has steadily diminished and with it the power and prestige of the Congress party.

On Aug. 9, the anniversary of Gandhi's imprisonment, there were halfhearted riots in Bombay and Ahmadabad. At Poona station the Nationalists gathered in snowy robes and badges marked Gandhi Jatra (Gandhi Pilgrimage). But the police arrested many, and the demonstrations fizzled before the day was out. India, declared a high British official, was "in a more peaceful state than it had enjoyed in several years."

## Fleeting Fingers

A fierce Caribbean storm lashed the oceanside villa. The pelting rain and the roaring winds, which swept over the area, were strong enough to muffle any sound of blows or cries for help.

Harold G. Christie, the wealthy Nassau real-estate operator, who spent the night of July 7-8 in a bedroom near that of his friend, Sir Harry Oakes, was awakened by the fury of the storm. But there were no sounds or happenings at any time to indicate that his host was being attacked. The next morning when he went to arouse Oakes for breakfast, he found the baronet clubbed and burned to death on a scorched bed.

Christie, who called Sir Harry "my very closest personal friend," was the chief witness at the hearing last week for Oakes's son-in-law, Alfred de Marigny, who is charged with the murder. On the night before, Christie dined and played Chinese checkers with Sir Harry, Charles Hubbard, and Mrs. Dulcibel Effie Hennage. Hubbard and Mrs. Hennage left Westbourne—Sir Harry's villa—around 11, and shortly thereafter, Christie and Oakes went upstairs to bed.

"Freddie" de Marigny was also a host on the night of July 7. In his sworn statement, read in court last week, de Marigny told of giving a dinner with his lifelong friend and housemate, Marquis Georges de Visdelou-Guimbeau, of driving two women guests to their homes near Westbourne, and of returning to his residence and going straight to bed.

"I can swear that I haven't seen Sir Harry since March 29," de Marigny's statement continued, "and I have not been in Westbourne for two years. That is all I have to say."

But fingerprint experts had another story. Already they had testified that the print on the screen in the bedroom of the murdered man was an impression of de Marigny's right little finger. And last week from Maj. Herbert Pemberton of the Nassau police came testimony that de Marigny did not have access to Oakes's death room and the screen after the crime.

Meanwhile, Nancy Oakes de Marigny, the 19-year-old heiress whose constant avowal of her husband's innocence came as a blow to the prosecution, joined her mother, Lady Eunice Oakes at Niagara Falls, Ont., the site of Sir Harry's Canadian estate, where the family lived before moving into the oceanside villa in the Bahamas.

## Crisis in Y Minor

### Yugoslavs Switch Cabinets in Latest Emigré Upheaval

King Peter's boyish face was grimly set. Ever since he and his court had fled from Belgrade to London in 1941, his Cabinet had agreed to disagree. Two and a half years of bitter exile had failed to allay the national disputes and personal intrigues of the few hundred politicians who followed the King to Britain. While in the occupied homeland the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes all suffered alike under the Axis boot, their free representatives in London could not achieve a minimum of unity.

Crisis after crisis had shaken the Cabinet. At the root of the trouble was the Croats' and Slovenes' reluctance to accept the majority rule of the Serbs. There were other divisions: Some Ministers hoped to restore the status quo of 1941 once Yugoslavia was liberated; others looked forward to what they called a more liberal and progressive regime. Most of all the violent rivalry between the Chetnik and Partisan guerrilla bands still fighting in the Yugoslav mountains cast a shadow on the King's council in London.

Last week the lid blew off once more. On



*Nancy de Marigny went home to mother and waited for news from Nassau*

International

Aug. 10 King Peter fired the entire Cabinet of Premier Milos Trifunovitch which he had appointed on June 26, retaining only the commander of the Chetnik army in Yugoslavia, Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, as Minister for the Army, Navy, and Air Force. A few hours later a new, "nonpolitical" government of four Serbs, two Croats, and one Slovene was formed, with Dr. Bozhidar Puritch as Premier and Foreign Minister.

Like nearly all of his colleagues, the new Premier is not a well-known figure. Tall, dark, good-looking, and 53, Dr. Puritch is a career diplomat who has served in Washington, Paris, and Geneva. He is a man of the world, wealthy, sociable, fond of dinner parties and bridge. In his off-hours, he writes poetry. He is married and has two children.

### Significance

The immediate cause of the crisis that put Puritch into the saddle was a violent disagreement between the Serb and Croat members of the Trifunovitch Cabinet over the future constitutional structure of Yugoslavia. In anticipation of great military events in the Balkans, King Peter, with the assent of the British Government, had decided to move his court and government from London to Cairo where they would be closer to the homeland. But before the transfer, the King insisted, his government should issue a declaration committing it to the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

While Trifunovitch and his colleagues were willing to proclaim their faith in democracy, they got into dispute over the extent of autonomy to be granted to Yugoslavia's two principal national minorities, the Croats and the Slovenes. The Croat members of the Cabinet demanded that Trifunovitch explicitly recognize as binding the agreement on Croatian autonomy reached in August 1939 between the Croat peasant leader Vladimir Matchek and the Serb Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich. This Trifunovitch and the other Serb Ministers refused to do, thus making a blanket resignation of the government inevitable.

The new Cabinet of Dr. Puritch is expected shortly to move to Cairo, indicating that the Croat aspirations will be at least partially satisfied. It is composed of much younger men than those who reigned supreme in the Trifunovitch and preceding administrations. In the words of King Peter: "It's a new deal we're having."

### Argentine Double-Talk

From the Casa Rosada in Buenos Aires last week came the big voice of a little man in uniform. Pedro Ramirez, soldier-president, wanted it known that he had no dictatorial or Fascist tendencies. His regime was none other than the democratic government specified in the Argentine constitution: "Freedom," intoned Ramirez, "is too precious to abandon." He added that no army officer, and especially no general, could think otherwise.

The words and the acts of Ramirez were

a study in irony. Since taking office following the military revolt in June, the general played a risky game of diplomatic pretense. In foreign policy, he maintained diplomatic relations with the Axis. In Pan-American cooperation, his few moves against Axis espionage fell short of the simplest measures adopted by other American republics. In domestic policy, the new President brought to Argentina probably the toughest dictatorship the country has known in the last hundred years.

Acting with soldierly precision, Ramirez



Black Star

Ramirez stayed stubborn

suspended Congress, called off the constitutional Presidential elections scheduled for September, and banned all political party meetings. He put an end to political control of the Argentine provinces, started a campaign against Communists, and clamped down on democratic papers, while El Pampero, the Nazi publication, continued to flourish. He barred Axis radio messages by code but permitted them to proceed if they were not coded.

Last week the American Ambassador, Norman Armour, came home from Buenos Aires. While neither Secretary of State Hull nor Armour made any comment, all Washington stories indicated that the Ambassador's return was brought about by the failure of the Ramirez government to live up to its promise. It was with a definite understanding that Argentina would abandon neutrality and break relations with the Axis that the American and British governments extended recognition to the new setup when Ramirez came into power.

## Gun-Run Plot

### Two AWOL Tommies Trapped in Melodrama of Near East

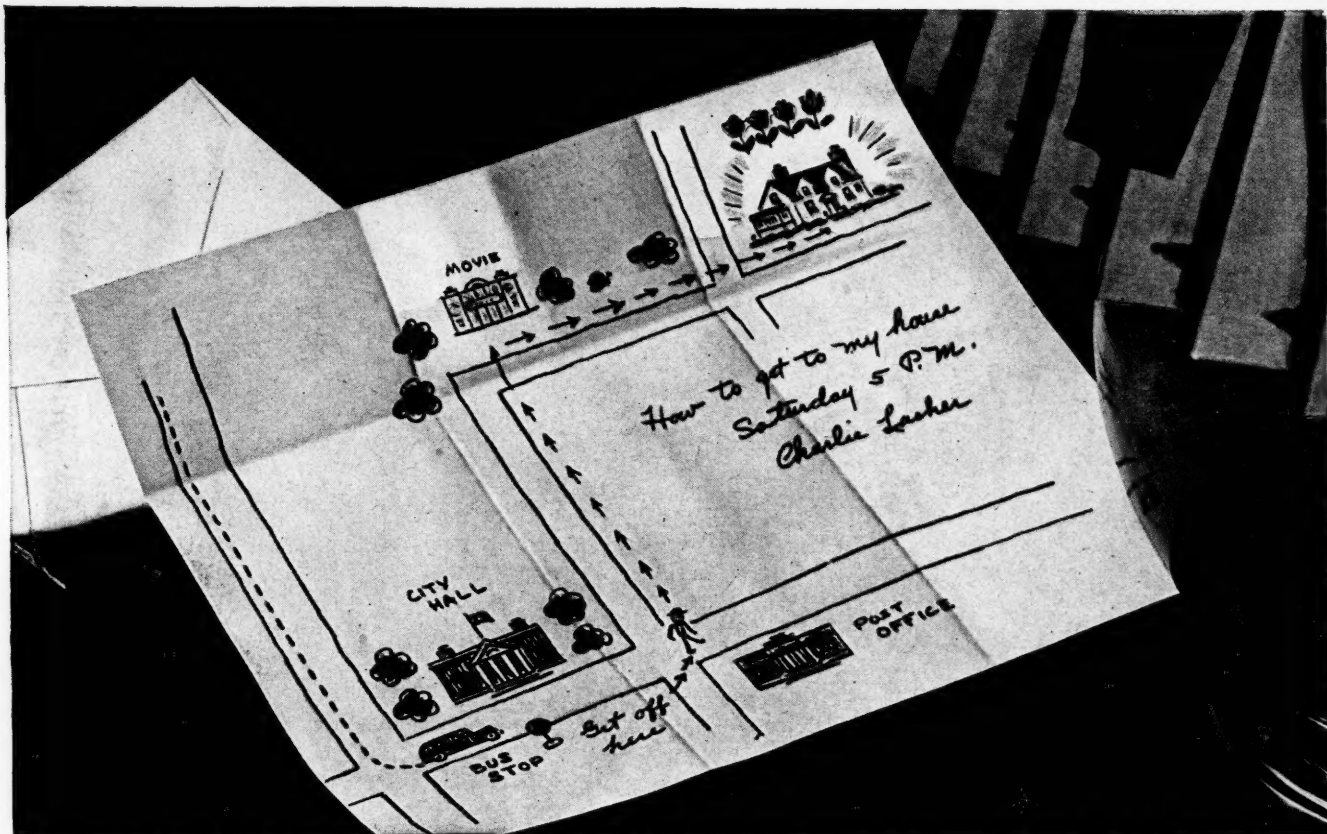
A gun-running tale that might have sprung from a pulp writer's fancy unfolded last week before a British military court at Jerusalem. The action ran from the wreckage-strewn battlefield of Egypt to the teeming streets of the Palestine port of Haifa. The characters included two youthful British Tommies itching for some extra cash to supplement their meager army pay; an unscrupulous arms racketeer flashing banknotes from a well-stuffed wallet; two Haifa cabbies on the lookout for real money; and a mysterious backstage "big boss" who laid the plans and supplied the funds on behalf of a "vast and dangerous organization with vast resources behind it."

The soldiers, Pvts. Christopher R. Harris, 24, of Burgess Hill, Sussex, and Charles A. Stoner, 23, of London, started their criminal career early this year by going AWOL. They spent the next three months traveling about Palestine and Egypt, mostly in "borrowed" trucks of the British Army and the RAF. On one of these excursions, during which they stole large quantities of arms and ammunition from army dumps and depots, they got as far as the Alamein battlefield, where they picked up a fair amount of abandoned Axis equipment. On another occasion, a Yugoslav supply dump in Palestine was relieved of precious ammunition destined for the hard-pressed Balkan guerrillas. More than 300 rifles, 105,000 rounds of ammunition, plus a number of submachine guns and other equipment passed through the soldiers' hands.

The loot was sold to a local fence, Isaac Levy, for sums ranging from \$36 to \$3,600. Levy in his turn acted on orders from a big behind-the-scenes operator variously called Arazi and Yahuda Tennanbaum. Two Jewish taxi drivers from Haifa, Abraham Rachlin and Leib Sirkin, were indicted as go-betweens, while Levy and his boss still were being hunted by Palestine police.

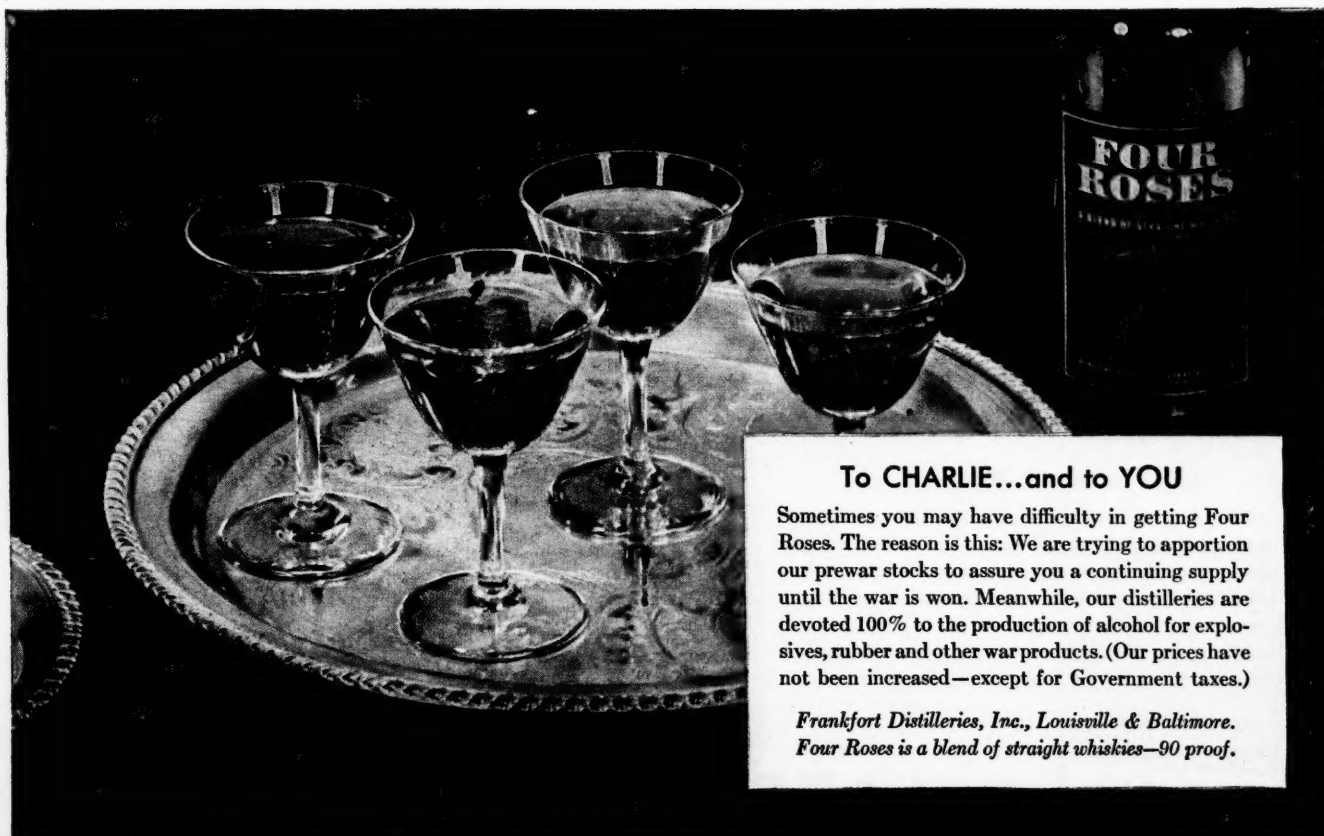
At the end of the receiving line appeared a powerful unnamed organization identified in some press dispatches as the Jewish Agency of Palestine. The implication was hotly rejected in a statement from the agency which described the trial as "a crude frame-up designed to defame the Jewish people and to discredit the Jewish war effort."

Whoever the ringleaders in the arms racket may have been, the matter obviously gave great concern to the British authorities. Acting under the emergency regulations of 1937, the court, presided over by Maj. W. Russell Lawrence, imposed severe penalties on the two soldiers who had pleaded guilty to each of five different charges of gun running: fifteen years of imprisonment each. The trial of Rachlin, Sirkin, and another civilian, Eliahu Sacharov of Tel Aviv continued.



↑ How to get to Charlie's House

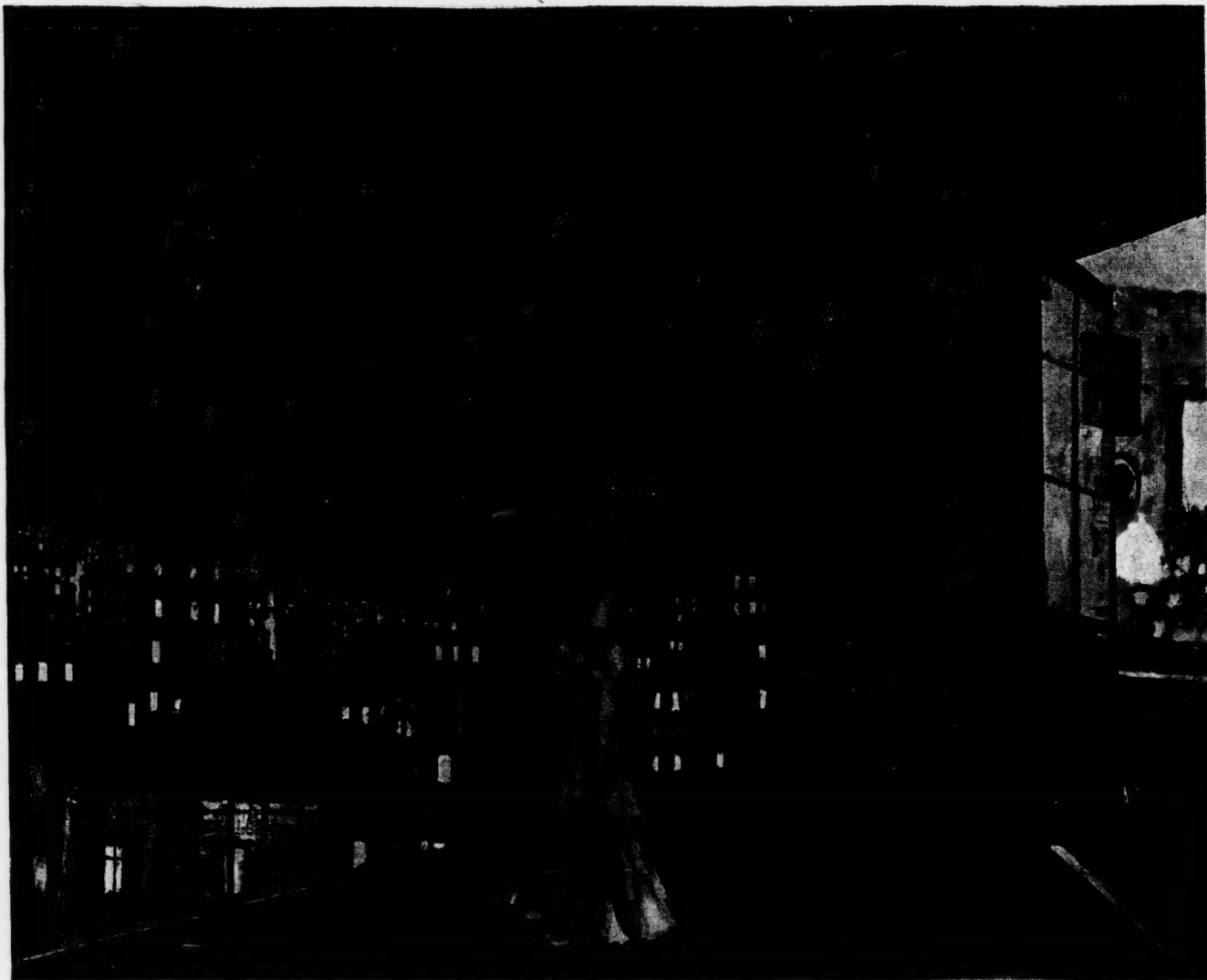
↓ Reason for getting to Charlie's House



**To CHARLIE...and to YOU**

Sometimes you may have difficulty in getting Four Roses. The reason is this: We are trying to apportion our prewar stocks to assure you a continuing supply until the war is won. Meanwhile, our distilleries are devoted 100% to the production of alcohol for explosives, rubber and other war products. (Our prices have not been increased—except for Government taxes.)

*Frankfort Distilleries, Inc., Louisville & Baltimore.  
Four Roses is a blend of straight whiskies—90 proof.*



"Louise," by Charpentier, interpreted for the Capehart Collection by Bernard Lamotte. The scene: a terrace overlooking Paris. The aria: "Depuis le jour." . . . There are excellent recordings of this aria, sung by Jepson (Victor No. 14153), Moore (Victor No. 17189), and Maynor (Victor No. 17698), and of the opera, conducted by Bigot (Columbia Set Op. 12). Portfolios of reproductions of the Capehart Collection may be secured at nominal charge from your Capehart dealer, or from the Capehart Division.

## Fragment of a Dream

The Capehart-Panamuse (Sheraton) with superlative radio including FM reception, built by Capehart craftsmen in the Capehart tone tradition.



When the present is heavy with conflict and anxiety, man oftentimes seeks refuge in memories. There, in the inner sanctuary of the mind, youth's glorious vision of triumph flames undimmed . . . lighting the spirit with inspiration, with firm new resolve.

Memories . . . fragments of youth's eternal dream . . . thus serve man in his hour of need. And so, too, does great music. For the opera, the symphony and quartet are more than sublime sound. They are serene realms wherein the spirit forges new strength to meet the challenge of the hour.

The rewards of these tonal dominions belong particularly to the Capehart owner, for the

Capehart Phonograph-Radio is a supreme interpreter of the world's fine music.

This superb instrument is not now being built, for the Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation, maker of the Capehart, is today producing war matériel solely. Only the few models remaining in some dealers' showrooms are available.

The Capehart dealer, however, offers other musical services: assistance in the choice of a piano or an organ . . . or of band instruments, sheet music and recordings. The Capehart Division, Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

INVEST IN VICTORY—BUY WAR BONDS

**CAPEHART - PANAMUSE**  
 PRODUCTS OF  
**FARNSWORTH TELEVISION & RADIO CORPORATION**

## • THE NATION •

# Manpower Pie Cut Three Ways as Washington Tries New Plan

## Directives Aiming to Fill War Plants, Farms, and Armies Put Fathers on the Spot

It was plainly a case of fathers vs. the manpower shortage. The services wanted 2,000,000 men in the next year. The War Production Board, checking 600 companies to find the reason for tardy production (see Washington Trends), found that 60 per cent of them blamed a shortage of labor. The War Manpower Commission had expected the crisis in September, but it sneaked up ahead of schedule. For example, there was the shocker that a 627-unit deficit in airplane production in July was attributable chiefly to the inability of aircraft plants to stabilize their personnel—much less increase it.

To the WMC, two major solutions of the problem were: (1) keeping hands off manpower on farms and in war industries and instead drafting fathers elsewhere; (2) drafting more single men from the undermanned war industries. A mere hint of the first drew down the wrath of local draft

boards and congressmen. The boards threatened arbitrary deferment of all fathers as hardship cases until the lists of single men had been exhausted. Rep. Andrew J. May (Kentucky Democrat), chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, backed the crusade of Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (Montana Democrat) with a bill to outlaw drafting of fathers. It drew the endorsement of Chairman Adolph Sabath (Illinois Democrat) of the powerful House Rules Committee.

The "draft war-plant bachelors" solution met equally vehement opposition from factories and war-production officials, who could point to a dizzy labor turnover best exemplified at Boeing Aircraft Co. of Seattle, maker of the Flying Fortress. In May, Boeing hired 1,200 workers and lost 1,600. Moreover, Department of Labor statistics for July showed a 2,600,000 decline in male employment from that of a year before, reflecting the inroads of military service.

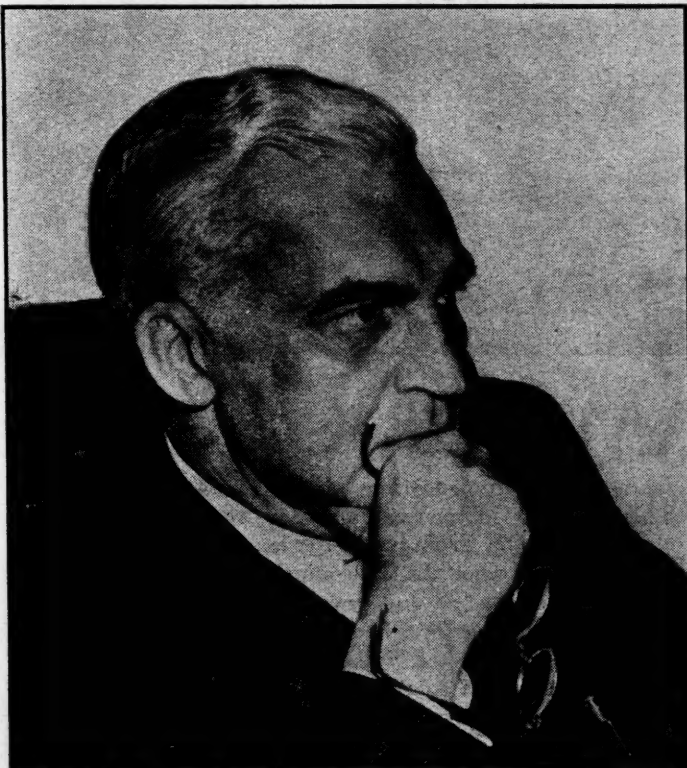
Confronted with these obstacles and still skittish about supporting the Wadsworth-Austin labor draft bill, which is opposed by organized labor and many liberals, the

Administration cut straight down midfield last week in an attempt to solve the manpower crisis. The WMC drastically revised its program with a threefold aim: (1) to keep on war-useful jobs all workers so employed; (2) to facilitate transfer of additional workers to industries now critically short of manpower; and (3) to supply men to the armed forces without cutting production. "We must increase war production and at the same time give our armed forces the men they need," said Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

**Who Goes:** On the politically hot question of bringing father up for induction, the WMC backtracked further from an unattainable October deadline (NEWSWEEK, Aug. 16) but removed dependency as the primary ground for deferment. Hereafter, whether fathers go into the Army will depend not alone on the number of their children, either pre- or post-Pearl Harbor, but on the kind of work they are doing.

Pointedly, for fathers, the commission drew from its list of essential occupations a master list of 149 specific jobs which it characterized as critical war work. Then to the previous category of 300 nonessential activities it added 60\* and labeled them all non-deferable. This was designed to nudge fathers again into real war jobs

\*Soberly, the announcement said: "In addition (to the list) a status of idleness is to be treated as a non-deferable activity." This failed to amuse labor leaders who interpreted it as a weapon which could be used against strikers.

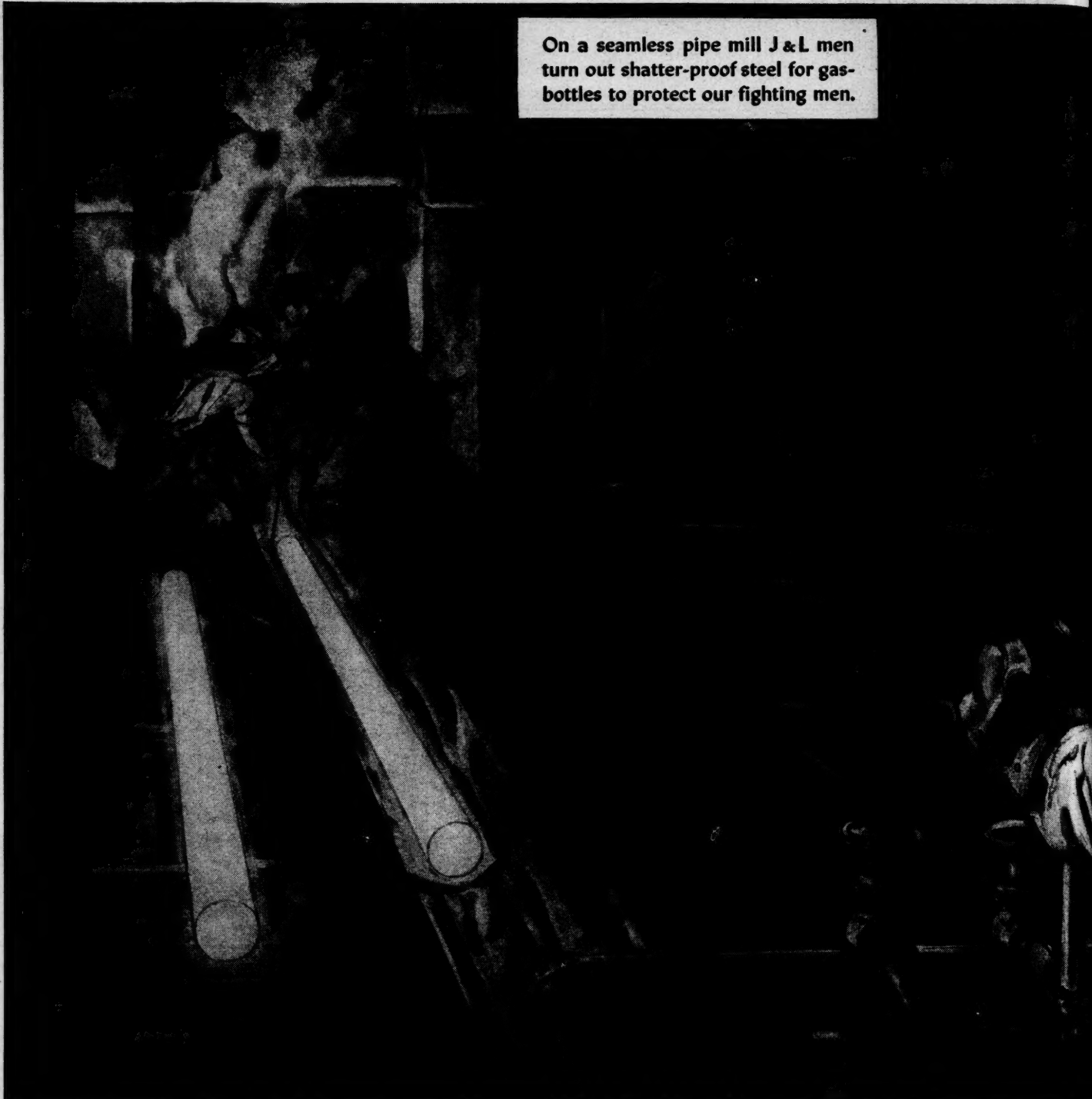


Wide World



Acme

War Manpower Chief Paul McNutt and Draft Director Lewis Hershey: Fathers will work for one or the other



On a seamless pipe mill J&L men  
turn out shatter-proof steel for gas-  
bottles to protect our fighting men.

COPYRIGHT 1943—JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

## INDUSTRIAL TEAMWORK SAVES

Fearless newspaper writers, risking their lives aboard our naval vessels, bring us living accounts of the heat and fury our sailors face in battle to defeat the enemy. Flying pieces of enemy shells, smashing bomb fragments and piercing bullets from diving planes leave no area, passageway, deck or hold immune from danger. Even the steel gas-bottles of carbon dioxide carried aboard for fire fighting may be hit. These gas-bottles must be shatter-proof, otherwise they themselves would explode like bombs, dealing death and destruction to men and equipment they are designed to protect.

Early in the war the Navy took the problem of developing a shatter-proof gas-bottle to a mid-west manu-

facturer who in peacetime made creamery equipment. This company in turn came to J&L to develop the special steel needed. From long experience in producing high pressure steel pipe, J&L promptly made experimental tubes of special steel and developed a strength-building heat treating procedure. From these tubes sample bottles were made and tested with 1.1" armor piercing shells at a 50-yard range on an ordnance proving ground. The steel was shatter-proof. The problem was solved. Today J&L's big seamless pipe mills are producing this new tubular stock for making gas-bottles that safeguard the lives of our fighting men.

This is another example of the teamwork between the



FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING BY ORISON MACPHERSON

## LIVES ON BATTLE FRONTS

armed services and industry, with management, scientists and skilled workers doing the miraculous for our armed forces, supplying them with superior equipment that guards their lives and enables them to crush the enemy.

ALIQIPPA WORKS



PITTSBURGH WORKS

**JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION**  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

CONTROLLED QUALITY STEEL FOR WAR



## AXIS' CHALLENGE

**How steel met Axis challenge.** For ten industrious years the steel industry of Germany got ready for war. For three times that long — for 30 years — sly, secretive Japan built up her steel industry against the day she would strike in the back. How the steel industry of America met that challenge in two short years is best told in the words of Major General Levin H. Campbell, chief of Ordnance, United States Army: "You of the steel industry have accomplished in two years more than Germany has in ten, Japan in thirty. Our guns, armor plate and projectiles are being produced in enormous quantities by American mass production methods. They are of unsurpassed quality!"

**110,000 autos make 1 battleship.** It takes one hundred thousand tons of steel ingots—enough for more than 110 thousand automobiles—to make one of Uncle Sam's big battleships. Vice Admiral S. M. Robinson, Office of Procurement and Materials, U. S. Navy, told steel men recently: "For these ships we must have steel that will withstand every known stress and shock . . . and we must have it in quantity." The steel industry is meeting this challenge, too.

**Some Shootin' Iron!** The barrel, alone, of just one 16-inch naval gun in the batteries of a modern U. S. battleship requires from 500 to 600 tons of steel (exclusive of breech mechanism and turret), according to Admiral Robinson.

**1 week's steel, 1 battleship.** "In just one week, Jones & Laughlin's Pittsburgh Works (one of three) can produce enough steel to build a 45,000 ton battleship."—*Hiland G. Batcheller, vice chairman, War Production Board, speaking to steel labor-management committees in Pittsburgh.*

**Steel Bells Ring Out on the Rails.** A new series of powerful express-freight locomotives now going into service on the New York Central System—to speed movement of troops and war material—ring out the warning of their approach with bells of steel. Since early railroading days, locomotive bells have been made of brass. With copper—the base of brass—scarce, steel is now used. These new bells of steel ring with the same clear tone and strike a responsive chord in every heart that counts the locomotive the most romantic piece of machinery ever devised.

**Four thousand tons of air . . .** the same kind of air we breathe, but superheated, are forced into a blast furnace under pressure every 24 hours in producing molten iron for Fighting Steel. During excessively humid weather in summer often as much as 30 to 40 tons of water . . . tons, not gallons . . . ride into the furnace with the 4,000 tons of "wind," as furnacemen call the air.

**Pipe line 7 times around globe** could be laid with the steel pipe (casing, drill pipe, and tubing) used in the 400,000,000 feet of oil wells drilled in past five years.

by Oct. 1; failing this, they face induction into the armed services. "The time has come," McNutt warned, "when every worker must justify himself in terms of contribution to the war effort. . . . Fatherhood does not excuse any man from making his contribution to victory."

The list of real war jobs included virtually everyone in airplane, munitions, or steel plant, mine and shipyard. Helpers at an open hearth furnace are rated as critical as the technologist at the top. Millwrights rank alongside physicists, chemists, mathematicians, top flight accountants and engineers as virtually draftproof. This list does not displace the previous essential occupations in 35 industrial fields, but it does get top priority in deferment. Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, pointed out: "A great difference exists between essentiality and deferability. Eating is awfully essential, but a restaurant cook may not be deferrable merely because he prepares food."

To the non-deferrable list, which formerly included such nonessentials as boot-blackening, beautifying, bartending, costume-jewelry making, draping, etc., were added those engaged in the manufacture of whisky and other alcoholic beverages, pinball machines, juke boxes, gambling devices, artists' supplies; the sale of advance advertising and window trimming; and sales clerks, hotel desk clerks, and car hops.

• **Job Control:** To halt such turnovers as have been caused by the shift of workers from West Coast airplane plants to the higher paying shipyards, the commission tightened its certificate of availability. Workers on the critical list may not shift to other critical jobs without certificates of availability from the United States Employment Services in a given locality. In addition, workers not employed in a locality during a preceding 30-day period must be cleared through the USES, as must farm employes going into nonagricultural work on prior approval of the War Food Administration.

### Significance

The new rules represent an effort of the government to tighten its grip on civilian workers without resorting to a labor draft. But how successful they will be still depends on local cooperation. For instance, the new certificate of availability rules are minimum requirements for all local stabilization boards, which may make them tighter if necessary. However, the minimum requirements do not become effective until they are acted upon by local WMC directors in consultation with Management-Labor Committees. Moreover, any workman who can prove his pay is below standards set in his skill by the War Labor Board may make a shift. These loopholes open the way for pressures which may defeat one of the principal aims of the rules: eradicating heavy labor turnovers, critical shortages, and labor hoarding caused by widely varying local enforcement of the previous WMC rules.



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"I have reason to believe you people are harboring an escaped welder of mine."

Should the new WMC program break down, a heavy draft of fathers or a labor draft, or both, may become necessary. Once again, congressmen attuned to a good political issue are likely to fight any draft of fathers. The alternative with which the President then could confront them would be labor draft proposal, politically almost as unpleasant a choice on the eve of an election year. But both Congress and the Administration may well have to come down to making a choice.

## Unnatural Gas

For motorists of 21 Midwest, Gulf, and Southwest States (and Western West Virginia) one fact stood out last week in the nation's confused gasoline situation: Despite their outraged cries they would have to get along on less gas. By order of the Office of Price Administration, effective at 12:01 a.m., Aug. 16, the value of A, B, and C ration coupons in these areas was reduced from 4 to 3 gallons a week.

The East had reason to be more cheerful, though it felt no inner compulsion to execute a filling-station snake dance. One reason for its restraint was an apparent conflict in the views of Chester Bowles, Acting Price Administrator in the absence of Prentiss M. Brown, and Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes.

On Friday Ickes declared: "There could be no further justification for allowing the East Coast to continue to bear—as it has until now—a disproportionate share of the wartime oil burden."

This expression, with Bowles's coincidental announcement of curtailments elsewhere, raised many hopes that (1) the pleasure-driving ban would be lifted immediately and (2) that gasoline rations in the East would be increased from 1½ and 2½ gallons to 3 gallons a week.

But Bowles was less encouraging. If the ban on nonessential driving in the twelve

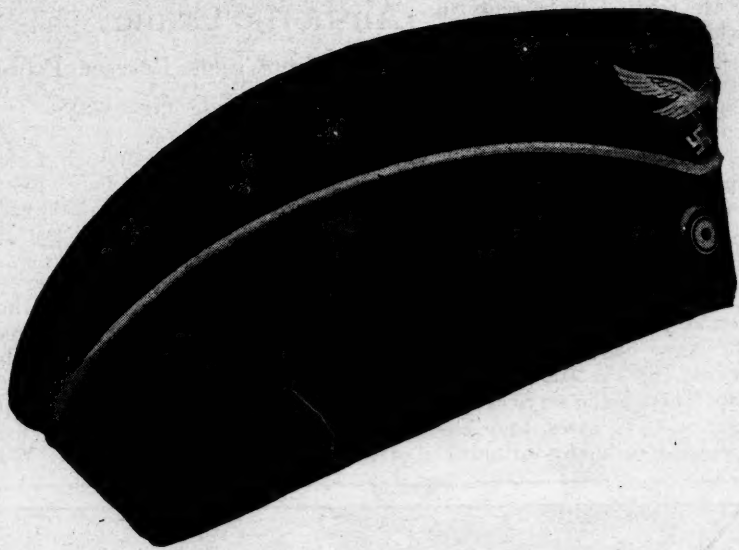
Northeastern States were observed the rest of the month, the prohibition could be lifted Sept. 1, he said. Meanwhile, only if sufficient supplies were built up in the East, was there a chance of increasing the coupon value later in September in the seventeen Atlantic Coast States and the District of Columbia.

¶ There was slightly better news for operators of commercial motor vehicles. Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, announced that a supplementary allotment of 14,000 barrels of gasoline a day had been granted by Ickes to the transportation facilities under his jurisdiction in the East Coast shortage area.

## Secure Security

Twice, in 1911 and 1924, the late Victor L. Berger, Socialist representative from Wisconsin, had vainly introduced Federal old-age "pension" bills in Congress. But where good will and European examples failed, the depression did the trick. In 1934, when Americans in all walks of life concluded that there might be a compromise between security and ambition after all, President Roosevelt asked Congress for a national insurance plan. Within three weeks a Committee on Economic Security had been formed. On it Cabinet members rubbed shoulders with such executives as Gerard Swope, president of General Electric, and Walter C. Teagle, then president of Standard Oil of New Jersey; with W. R. Williamson, actuary of Travelers Insurance, and J. Douglas Brown, Princeton economist. In 1935, sticking close to the committee's plan, Congress over negligible opposition wrote social security into the law of the land. John G. Winant, a New Hampshire Republican now Ambassador to Great Britain, was named the first chairman of





## What goes on under a Nazi pilot's cap?

**PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE . . .**  
P in his cockpit climbing swiftly away from an Axis airfield into a pitch-black night . . . bomb racks loaded . . . heading for Yank-held territory.

How would your mind work (under a Nazi bonnet), if you knew Radar's sleepless, X-ray "eyes" were waiting up to greet you . . . on warships, airfields, and lookout posts of the United Nations' forces?

What would you be thinking . . . knowing that Radar was robbing you of "surprise", the attacker's one tactical advantage . . . detecting you as much as 130 miles from your target? *Always* watching you . . . in storm, clouds, and fog . . . five miles up or skimming the waves! . . . *marking you for ambush and destruction!*

When the flak whams accurately through the clouds to rip jagged wing holes; when you meet night fighters who need no flame from your exhausts for true aiming, wouldn't you momentarily doubt the infallibility of the "master race"?

Wouldn't you nurse a scowling respect for American ingenuity? For Radar was developed in the United States . . . pretty much the product of Navy and Army research laboratories who weren't as unprepared as you thought.

And shouldn't it occur to you that a fellow can't win when he's fighting against a nation with the inventiveness and resources to produce weapons like this?

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Westinghouse was making Radar 18 months before Pearl Harbor. Since then, Westinghouse production of radio communications equipment, including Radar, has increased 41 times!**

# Westinghouse

PLANTS IN 25 CITIES . . . OFFICES EVERYWHERE

### Famous dates in the history of Radar



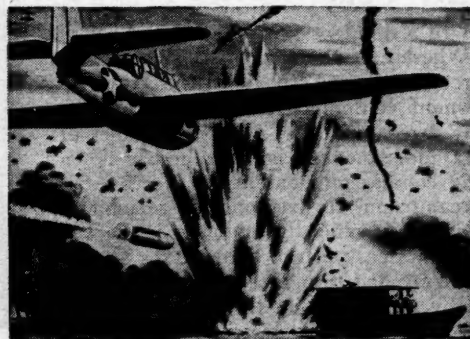
**1922. Naval Laboratory, Anacostia, D. C.** Dr. A. Hoyt Taylor and Leo C. Young, observing that radio signals were reflected by passing ships, saw in it a means of detecting enemy vessels in darkness and fog. This was the birth of Radar!



**1937. Bloomfield, N.J.** Westinghouse developed the key electronic tube for the U. S. Army's first Radar equipment used to detect aircraft. Radar focuses invisible, ultra-high-frequency waves traveling at 186,000 miles per second.



**1941. Pearl Harbor, T. H.** Approaching Jap bombers were detected by a Westinghouse-made Radar when 132 miles distant. Because a flight of American planes was expected, no warning was sounded.



**1943. On every front** Radar has revolutionized naval and air battle tactics . . . and multiplied a hundredfold the range of human vision. In days to come, Radar will guide air transports and ocean liners safely through fog and darkness.

the three-man board administering the program, which went into effect in 1937.

Last week, on its eighth anniversary, the Social Security Act had lapsed into virtually the humdrum acceptance accorded the postal system or the mint, as far as the masses were concerned. But there are many who fear extension of the program. One current dissenting note came last week from Missouri, whose Republican-controlled House of Representatives refused to appropriate \$750,000 additional administrative funds deemed necessary by the Federal government to qualify for dollars from Washington to match the state's \$69,000,000 program. One irate Republican urged the state to finance the whole program by an increase in sales tax and "tell the Federal government to take their money and go to hell."

As for the progress of the program, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt announced that all states and territories now had unemployment insurance and old-age benefits, and all but three received Federal funds for aid to dependents.

War work, McNutt reported, had cut unemployment insurance to a record low. During the peak month of 1940 more than \$53,600,000 was paid out to 1,200,000 workers. In June 1943 less than \$6,000,000 went to 100,256 workers. About 2,000,000 old people are drawing benefits that vary widely from state to state, with the government standing half the cost.

Admitting that social security is still far from perfect, McNutt itemized four proposals for future improvement: (1) a uniform contribution system extended to disability and sick benefits; (2) maintenance of social security for those in military service; (3) more public assistance; (4) more Federal funds for poorer states.

A Gallup poll indicated wide public sentiment toward expanding the present program to include payment of benefits for sickness, disability, doctor and hospital bills (59 per cent voted yes, 29 per cent no, 12 undecided). On the question of extending social security to farmers, domestics, professionals, and government employes, 64 per cent voted yes, 19 per cent voted no, 17 per cent were undecided.

## Baby Vets

With a diffident grin, Staff Sgt. Clifford R. Wherley of Elmwood, Ill., slipped into Secretary Stimson's chair in the War Department conference room last week and shyly faced reporters. As turret gunner of a Marauder medium bomber, he had flown on 22 combat missions in the North African campaign. He had one Messerschmitt to his credit officially and was in on the kill of at least fifteen other Axis planes. The Army had recognized his courage and skill by awarding him the Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters. But the Army wanted no more of him for the present. For Staff Sgt. Wherley was only 16.

Impressed by a movie, "Sergeant York," Wherley, then only 14, had slipped from home on April Fools Day 1942 and enlisted

in Peoria, Ill. He pledged his parents to secrecy, but when the Army told him he was to be discharged he suspected it was his mother who turned him in as under-age. Wherley will go back into the service when he is old enough. Meanwhile, he expects to work for Glenn L. Martin's company building bombers, including Martin B-26s like that in which he flew.

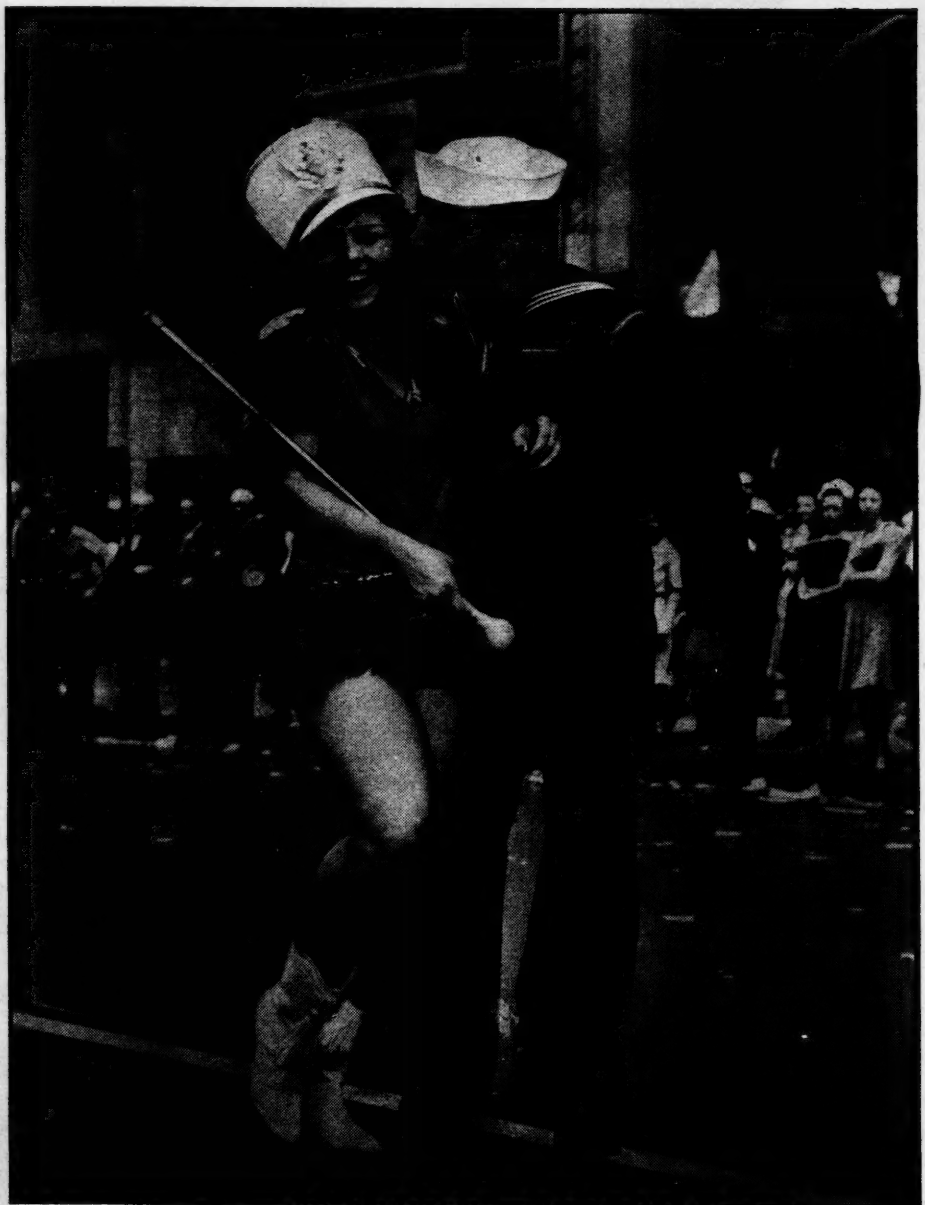
¶ Patriotic and adventure-seeking kids like Wherley have been something of a headache to the armed services. In 1941, 1942, and 1943, the Army discharged 4,863 youngsters. The Navy has sent home 416 since Pearl Harbor, and the Marines have turned back 340. Though the services discourage publicity in most cases, they are impotent to prevent it in many instances.

## Air-borne Crime

Police Chiefs Foresee Problem in Planes Aiding Getaways

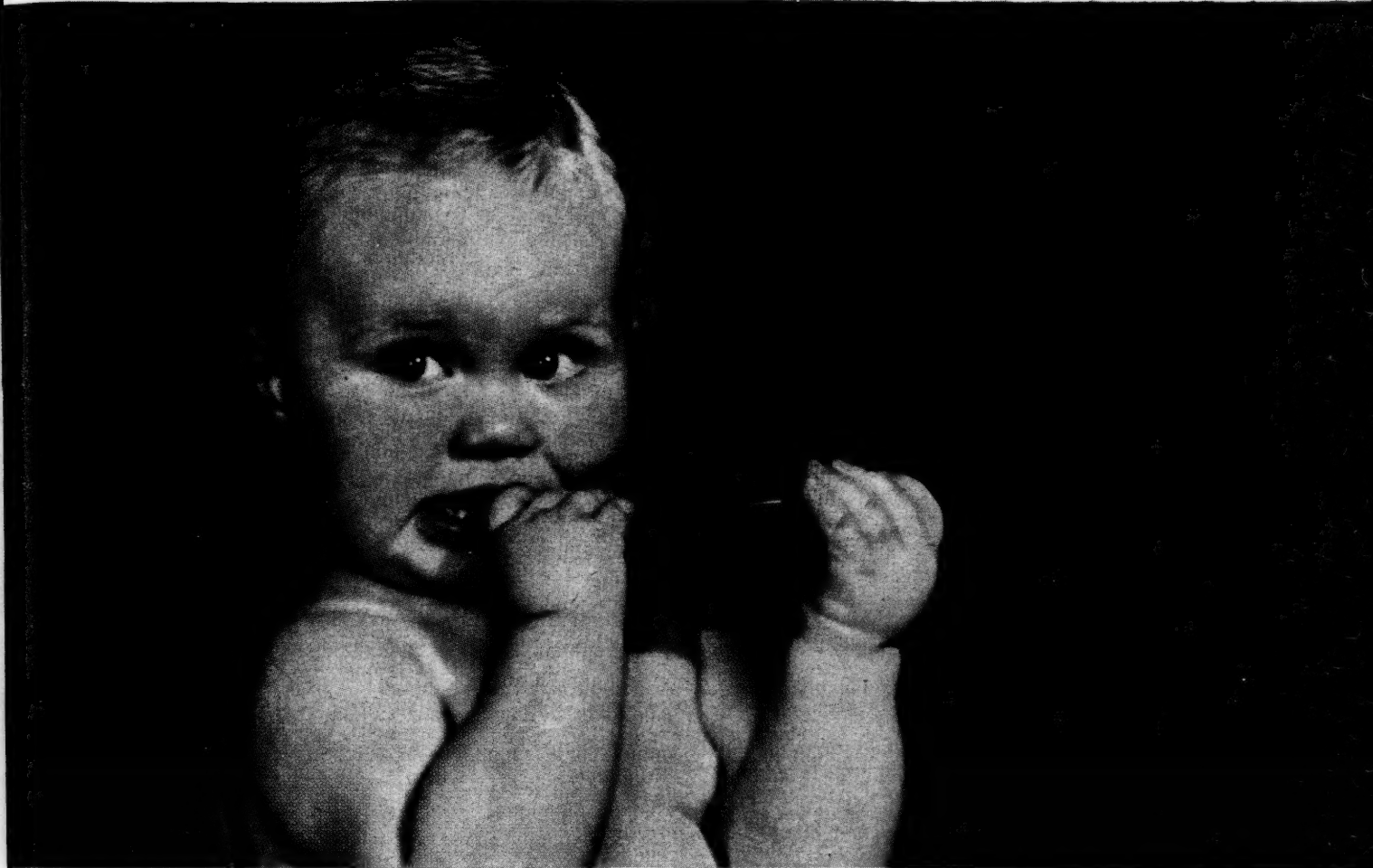
The satanic ingenuity of such a comic-strip fiend as Mr. Prune Face, the late implacable enemy of Dick Tracy, was held up to the nation's police last week as a postwar reality.

No less eminent a crime buster than Frank J. Wilson, chief of the United States Secret Service, gave tacit recognition to the fantastic but prophetic prowess of comic-strip crime thrillers in an address to the 50th annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Detroit. Come peace, Wilson



International

**Parade Rest:** A new touch was added to what started out as just a Fifth Avenue parade of the New York State American Legion's 25th convention last week when a sailor spectator, taken by the charms of a passing drum majorette, stepped off the curb and offered this enthusiastic salute.



## *What's he got that you didn't have?*

AMONG MANY THINGS already certain are endless human comforts made possible by plastics... shoes without leather... hats without felt... new kinds of suit and dress materials, as well as an almost endless number of home conveniences, that "neither moth nor rust doth corrupt."

You, perhaps, think of plastics as substances which can be molded into articles such as the toy in the child's hand... or into a telephone hand set... or colorful kitchen ware. But imagine beyond that. Imagine man-made materials which can be made as strong, pound for pound, as metal... or which can be spun as fine as the most delicate fibers. Imagine substances which can be made as clear as crystal... or as colorful as the rainbow... as elastic and flexible as rubber... or as rigid as stone.

Imagine materials which can be made acid-resistant or weather-resistant... shrink-proof, warp-proof, insect- or mold-proof. Imagine materials which are new substances in themselves, and which also transform familiar substances like wood, cloth, paper, leather, and even glass into new and more useful materials. Then you will

begin to see what plastics can mean in the way of better houses, better cars, better clothes, better food containers... for your child... and for you.

The research which has characterized both BAKELITE CORPORATION and CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION, Units of UCC, has enabled them to show the way in the development and application of plastics and resins.

Resins and plastics, developed during the years before the war, are proving of extreme importance in essential activities of today. BAKELITE and VINYLITE resins and plastics help to insure the un-failing performance of battleships, aircraft, and tanks. They also extend the service life of military clothing and equipment, and hospital and surgical supplies. They are serving on all fronts.

These resins and plastics, and the new uses for them which are being developed today, will be important in the peace to come. They are among the things which will make a better world for you.

**BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS**

## **UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON CORPORATION**

30 East 42nd Street **UCC** New York, N. Y.

*Principal Products and Units in the United States*

### **ALLOYS AND METALS**

Electro Metallurgical Company  
Haynes Stellite Company  
United States Vanadium Corporation

### **CHEMICALS**

Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation  
**ELECTRODES, CARBONS AND BATTERIES**  
National Carbon Company, Inc.

### **INDUSTRIAL GASES AND CARBIDE**

The Linde Air Products Company  
The Oxweld Railroad Service Company  
The Prest-O-Lite Company, Inc.

### **PLASTICS**

Bakelite Corporation  
Plastics Division of Carbide and Carbon  
Chemicals Corporation

# Jap-hunting without a gun!

**THE TRUE STORY OF HOW A CRIPPLED LOCKHEED LIGHTNING OUTFLEW 13 JAP ZEROS AND GOT HOME, SAFE!**

**1.** With cameras instead of guns in its nose, a P-38 Lightning was photographing the Jap



base of Rabaul. Suddenly ten Zeros dove out of the sun, and before the American pilot knew what was happening, tracer bullets were ripping into his plane and then one engine conked out on him.

**2.** Somehow, with only one engine left, he had to get away from those ten Zeros. He

pulled back the stick, jammed down the throttle, pointed her nose at the sky. By the time the Japs came to, he was five miles up and on his way home.

**3.** 400 miles later, three more Japs started a deadly game of hide and seek. Still going on one engine, he streaked straight out over the ocean and "Just ran 'em out of gas!" Yes, he



ran them out of gas... but he also ran clear back to New Guinea with photographs that were vital to our Coral Sea victory.

**4.** The Lightning is used as a camera plane because it can fly faster, higher, and farther

than any enemy fighter—can take punishment and still deliver the goods. These qualities result from many months of designing and testing. From hundreds of wind tunnel experiments we developed the non-stall wing design that makes it impossible for a P-38 to go into a tail-spin even on one engine. It's this sort of careful designing and testing that give every Lockheed and Vega plane *extra* strength and *extra* dependability.

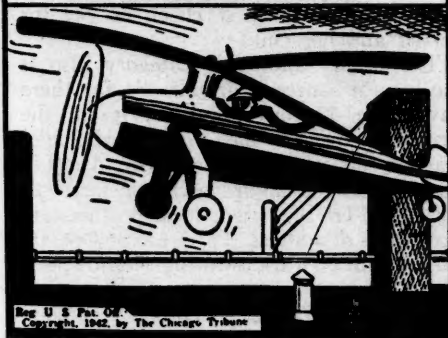


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LOOK TO **Lockheed** FOR LEADERSHIP



AND NOW LET US GO BACK A FEW MOMENTS TO THE POINT WHERE PRUNE FACE FLED TO THE BUILDING ROOF.



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.  
Copyright, 1942, by The Chicago Tribune

WELL SO LONG, DETECTIVE TRACY! -AND MY LITTLE PAL, CAL!



© The Chicago Tribune

*The diabolical Prune Face may have patterned a postwar crime wave*

predicted, cops pursuing a thug across a rooftop might, as Tracy once did, see their fleeing quarry thumbing his nose at the law from a rising helicopter. Instead of the gunman's proverbial black sedan speeding across state lines, an airplane will take him to a foreign country, thus adding new complications to extradition proceedings. Such jurisdictional complexities as arise from finding a murder victim's body across a county line from the actual scene of the crime will seem mild to those posed by air murders.

So now is the time, Wilson suggested, for police of neighboring countries to start coordinating their activities. He spoke out of large experience: as a special agent of the Internal Revenue Bureau, he gathered much of the evidence which sent Al Capone to prison and Bruno Richard Hauptmann, Lindbergh baby kidnapper, to the electric chair.

Equally gloomy in his predictions, Harvey S. Firestone Jr., president of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., told the chiefs that "only by intelligent and effective postwar planning [particularly for jobs] can we prevent a crime wave of major proportions."

¶ J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, warned that race riots and campaigns against minority groups are reaching "flood-tide proportions" and said that such outbreaks must be put down by swift, vigorous action.

¶ In Cleveland, Henry William Hagert, 17-year-old sexual pervert, confessed he shot and killed James and Charles Collins, twins of 12. "Just for the heck of it," he said, and admitted earlier criminal attacks on boys of 9 and 13.

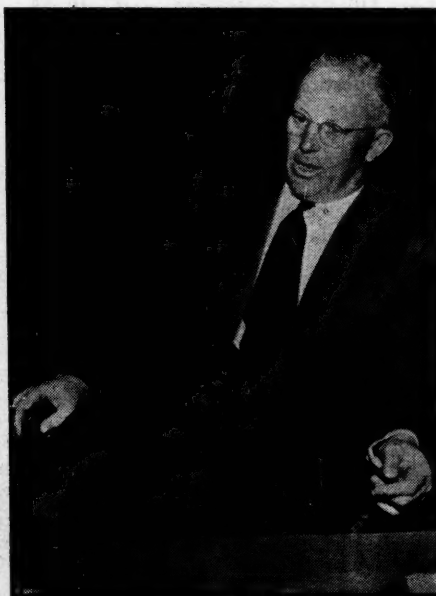
## Political Notes

Unblessed by National Chairman Harrison E. Spangler (NEWSWEEK, Aug. 9), the Republican Postwar Policy Association headed this week for its Far Western States meeting in San Francisco. Facing this group is a scrambled Republican situation in California.

Last week the Republican Candidates' Fact-Finding Committee of the California Assembly had picked Gov. Earl Warren, the state's ace vote getter, as GOP delegation leader and stood ready to back him for President. But, as promised, Warren coyly held off a favorite-son designation and thus left himself open to wooing from the Old Guard and Willkie progressives.

¶ Significantly, Bartley C. Crum of San Francisco, came to the Willkie front porch in Rushville, Ind., to plan California strategy.

¶ If the office of lieutenant governor of New York falls vacant, an election must be held within three months, New York Supreme Court Justice Sydney F. Foster, a Republican, ruled last week. He thus gave the first round to the Democrats in the court skirmish arising from the death of Lt. Gov. Thomas W. Wallace. If the ruling sticks in the Court of Appeals, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey faces the possibility of a Democratic second-in-command.



Los Angeles Times

*Warren played coy with the GOP*

¶ The latest Gallup poll of Democrats in the five most populous states put a damper on James A. Farley's anti-fourth-term movement. Between 86-91 per cent of the Democratic voters in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and California, whence comes 330 of their party's delegates (about one-third of the total), want Roosevelt again. In the Solid South, Roosevelt is an 80 per cent party favorite.

¶ One-time isolationist Rep. Everett M. Dirksen (Illinois Republican) announced that he will fight for a "moderate course" in international cooperation at the GOP Mackinac Island conference next month.

¶ Kings County, N. Y., better known as Brooklyn, with a million voters is the largest political unit in the President's home state. Polled last week by The Brooklyn Eagle, Kings County indicated that Roosevelt, who got 63.4 per cent of its vote in 1940, today would draw a slightly better 64.05 per cent. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey led the Republican column by almost 2 to 1 over Wendell L. Willkie, trailed in turn by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio.

## Eating Money

How Soldier Dependency Checks Go to 8,000,000 Dependents

If you happen to be one of the nearly 4,000,000 civilians in the United States who receive once a month a piece of some soldier's pay, your check comes to you not from Washington but from a handsome new 24-story building in downtown Newark, N. J. It is headquarters of the War Department's Office of Dependency Benefits. Last week the Army gave the press an inside view of how the ODB's vast job is handled.

Because the payments are "eating money" to some 8,000,000 Americans (including children and other secondary dependents), the ODB's motto is "Get 'Em Paid." To get 'em paid and keep 'em happy, the office now employs 10,740 civilians—it started with seven in Washington—under the supervision of Army officers. Altogether the office receives 60,000 pieces of mail daily and sends out 70,000 (roughly comparable to the mail volume of Elizabeth, N. J.—population, 115,000). At the end of the month it pours out nearly \$200,000,000 in dependency allowances alone.

ODB allotments fall into three major categories:

¶ The voluntary or Class E allotment of pay, which any soldier regardless of rank may make to anyone and which may be discontinued any time.

¶ Emergency pay allotments by the Director of the ODB acting for the Secretary of War. These are usually made when a man is missing in action, captured by the enemy, or out of touch with his relatives.

¶ Family allowances, limited to the Army's four lowest grades of enlisted men. For

## WASHINGTON TIDES

## Quebec and Washington

by ERNEST K. LINDLEY

The consensus of conservative and well-informed military men is that, in all probability, Germany cannot launch and sustain another major offensive anywhere. This judgment assumes that the Germans do not have up their sleeve a new offensive weapon which will revolutionize warfare. Barring this remote possibility, Germany can hope to avoid complete defeat in only two ways:

1—By a long defensive war which saps the Allied will to fight to unconditional surrender.

2—By splitting the Allies and negotiating a peace with Russia, on one side, or with Britain and the United States on the other.

The escape by the first avenue requires effective defense in the air as well as on the ground. Anti-aircraft techniques are making great strides, and the Germans still have large numbers of fighter planes. It is conceivable that if given enough time they could make strategic bombing prohibitively costly to the Allies. But owing to the weight and destructiveness of the attacks, the trend is now the other way. Strategic bombing has begun to yield cumulative results. Our air strategists are completely confident that the German air defenses will be worn down and overwhelmed.

Under these conditions, why is Russia again so urgently demanding the opening of a "second front"—a major land invasion of Europe from Britain? In 1942 the Germans were on the offensive in Russia. Whether Russia could survive as an effective fighting force was an open question. The Russian need for a major diversion on the ground in Western Europe was serious. Some high-ranking military strategists in the United States believed that to save the Russians, British and American forces should invade Europe in the summer of 1942, even at the risk of failure. After balancing all risks, Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill deemed otherwise. With the means then available, such an invasion seemed doomed to a disaster which might have damaged the Allied cause irreparably without materially altering the outcome on the Russian front.

Again early this spring, when the Germans were gathering for another offensive on the Russian front, the argument for a prompt invasion of the continent from Britain was weighty.

But the alternative strategy adopted by the western Allies has been successful. The Germans are almost certainly doomed to remain on the defensive from here on. The Russians, of course, have suffered terribly. But they show no signs of an internal crackup. It is almost inconceivable that they can be forced out of the war.

The Russians may be sincerely unable to comprehend either the magnitude of the Anglo-American military effort or its effectiveness in saving Russia from defeat. They have shown almost no understanding of sea warfare. They have applauded the bombing of the Reich but perhaps do not grasp the dimensions of the air strategy of the western Allies. Incidentally, Germany's capacity to fight on the Russian front would be less today if the Russians had not rejected the British-American proposal to base some of their heavy bomber squadrons on Russian soil.

The Russian generals may fear that the western Allies rely too heavily on strategic bombing; that they are not planning great land operations against Germany. That is not the case; the preparations for land invasions are going forward.

Britain and the United States are quite as eager as Russia to conclude the war against Germany as rapidly as possible and at the least cost in lives. If the differences between Russia and the western Allies are only matters of military judgment as to method, there is no cause for alarm. Nor do such limited political questions as the future of the Baltic states and Poland seriously threaten the alliance.

The Russians are suspicious, hard bargainers. They are in the habit of hedging their bets. They practice political and psychological warfare against their Allies as well as their enemies. But at present there is only one problem which really holds the potentiality of splitting the alliance before the war is won. That is the future of Germany. Do the Russians really want Germany to be strong within her prewar boundaries? Even if they do, will they risk the alienation of the Anglo-American combination? The war has now reached a point where the Germans may be beaten in the west, especially if they can contrive no effective defense against air attack, even though they achieve peace in the east.

every 44 cents the soldier contributes, the Army adds 56 cents. This last is the ODB's biggest job, with 3,000,000 family clients in the files. The 3,000,000th is Mrs. Beverley M. Polt of Baltimore, who last week got her first check of \$62 for herself and her child.

The family allowance category also is the biggest source of frauds. So far there have been 53 convictions for fraud; the Army discovered one woman who had married six different soldiers. Another headache is the failure of beneficiaries to notify the ODB or their local postmasters of changes of address. There are \$6,000,000 in checks in Newark awaiting their owners' addresses.

Brig. Gen. Harold N. Gilbert, the veteran of the last war who runs the ODB show, likened the office in part to a domestic-relations court. For example, one woman wrote in to inquire if the ODB could arrange a common-law marriage by radio with a soldier overseas. A soldier, looking into the future, asked about the validity of his prospective marriage to his aunt in Italy. Another soldier's family wanted to get a trailer from the government. And an expectant mother needed safety pins—would the ODB please send them?

## Eugene's Scheme

Shunning D. C. 'Santy Claus,'  
Town Has Own Postwar Plan

Ever since its beginnings as "Skinner's Mudhole" almost a century ago, the thriving city of Eugene, Ore., has freely spoken its mind on any number and variety of issues of the day—from the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln, when the local press got into hot water for criticizing the running of the Civil War, right down through the Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, when citizens snubbed the cheap-power blandishments of the Bonneville Dam in favor of an even cheaper steam-power plant of their own.

Last week Eugene raised its proud head in a new rebuff to Federal authority—this time in the field of postwar planning. The highly individual Oregonians, paced by William M. Tugman, managing editor of The Eugene Register-Guard, embarked on their own cure for postwar doldrums. "We are not waiting for Santy Claus to arrive from Washington, D. C.," was the town's rallying cry.

Under a plan embracing Eugene and 30 surrounding communities of Lane County—a total population of 43,000—a \$10,000,000 "stockpile" of jobs will be amassed to combat the depression and unemployment of the war's aftermath. Returning veterans will be able to take part in a public-works program including the construction of a new \$1,500,000 high school, trunk sewers, drainage of flats, and clearance of certain downtown blocks to make way for city parking lots. Another project still in the proposal stage envisions putting power lines underground—a job, according



Copyright 1943, The Pullman Company

## "Tomorrow night — Fort Knox !"

*"We're a little late tonight, folks!*

"Just time to remind you that this broadcast has come to you from Great Lakes Naval Training Station, outside Chicago. Tomorrow we'll be with the boys at Fort Knox, Kentucky. 'Til then, this is Harry Von Zell saying—*Good Night!*"

Then a tired troupe of entertainers hurries to the Pullman car that's been "home" to them for weeks.

Like scores of other radio, screen and stage stars who are giving time and talent so generously to brighten training camp routine, these folks travel almost constantly. So do huge numbers of civilians engaged in war activities. And thousands of service men on leave.

In spite of this record-breaking traffic, Pullman's usual high standards could be

maintained if *all* sleeping cars were in regular passenger service. But they aren't. Many have an even *more* essential war job. Made up into special troop trains, they move an average of almost 30,000 men in uniform a night.

So, with *more* people seeking space in *fewer* cars, "going Pullman" is not what it was in peacetime. Fortunately, most passengers don't seem to mind. Hard-pressed by long hours and heavy responsibilities, all they ask is the rest and relaxation that they get *despite* wartime crowds and inconveniences.

And that's *so* important to *so many*

*thousands* of people that when *you* plan to "go Pullman", will you please:

**Ask yourself:** "Is my trip *necessary?*"  
If it is, then . . .

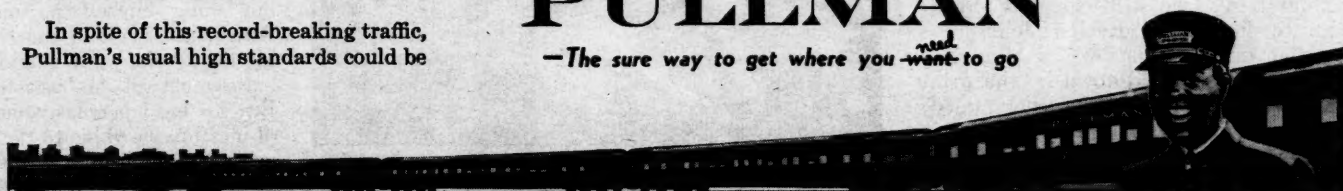
**Ask your Ticket Agent** on which days trains may be least crowded on the route you want to take. Try to go on one of those days if you can.

**Travel light** and give yourself and fellow passengers the room that excess baggage would take.

**Cancel promptly**, if your plans change, and make the Pullman bed reserved for you available to someone else.

# PULLMAN

—The sure way to get where you <sup>need</sup> want to go



to Tugman, which would require twenty years and much common labor.

As the county planning council began meeting with city and school officials and business and labor groups, it was estimated that \$2,000,000 of the \$10,000,000 program is either on hand or has been voted. In June, for example, local taxpayers voted 10 to 1 to build up a half-million-dollar cash fund for the new high school. Next May they will ballot on new levies for the other projects—a vote expected to be overwhelmingly favorable, because for fifteen years the people have been “going without” in order to pay off an accumulated \$6,000,000 debt. By 1948, when the city, county, and school districts will be debt-free, a total of fifteen mills of a total tax levy of 50 mills will be released from debt service for these postwar needs.

As for possible Federal aid in the program, Eugene remained willing but cagey. The Harvard-educated newspaperman who fathered the scheme had this to say: “We will be glad to cooperate—if terms are right and if we are not asked to surrender local control.”

## Good Night, Ladies!

Uppity though they had once been about accepting women doctors in the armed services (NEWSWEEK, July 5) the War and Navy Departments last week about-faced with a vengeance. The Army launched a drive for 10,000 additional physicians by Jan. 1 and frankly included in that number all the women it could get.

The Navy welcomed the ladies even more specifically with a special campaign for 600 women physicians for duty within the continental United States—promising reserve commissions as lieutenant commanders, lieutenants, and lieutenants j.g. would be doled out equally among them. To qualify, general medical officers must be between 21 and 35, specialists between 27 and 50. None may be married to Navy men or have children under 18. All must be graduates of accredited medical schools, with at least one year's internship in an approved hospital, membership in a state or local medical society, and a license to practice. But the Navy said it would waive internship, membership, and license stipulations in the case of women applying immediately after graduation from medical school.

Just how many of the country's 7,995 women doctors were eligible for the services remained unknown. Of those eligible, some may be deterred by the need for approval by the Procurement and Assignment Service “in order to prevent undue depletion of medical services in civilian communities.” One such case has already come to light: Dr. Evelyn Johnson, a physician of St. Louis Park, a Minneapolis suburb, was turned down by the Army Medical Corps because of her community's dependence on her. The only other physician in town—a man—had beaten her to it with a commission in the Air Corps.

## FROM THE CAPITAL

### The Dean of Acheson

The telephones never stop ringing in the office of Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State. The list of people wanting appointments grows longer by the hour. His own assistants sometimes go for days without seeing him. For as supervisor of all United States economic foreign policy, Acheson is constantly swamped.

He has long had responsibility, under the guiding hand of Secretary of State Hull and the Administration, for Lend-Lease agreements. He serves as chairman of the interdepartmental Soviet Protocol Committee that yearly arranges shipments to Russia, and as representative of the State Department in the Office of Economic Warfare.

Early in the spring, Acheson was charged with drawing up the plans for the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs. Subsequently, he negotiated for this country with representatives of Britain, China, and Russia for establishment of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, a project still hanging fire. And on June 24, appointed Director of a newly created Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, he took over for the State Department control of all our economic work abroad.

In the OFEC, neither Acheson nor the State Department actually works out our foreign economic problems. But they oversee policy and prevent overlapping and conflict among the Treasury, Lend-

Lease, the Office of Economic Warfare (successor of BEW), Army, Navy, and State's own Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. The OFEC assured State of the top-dog position which it has sought all along.

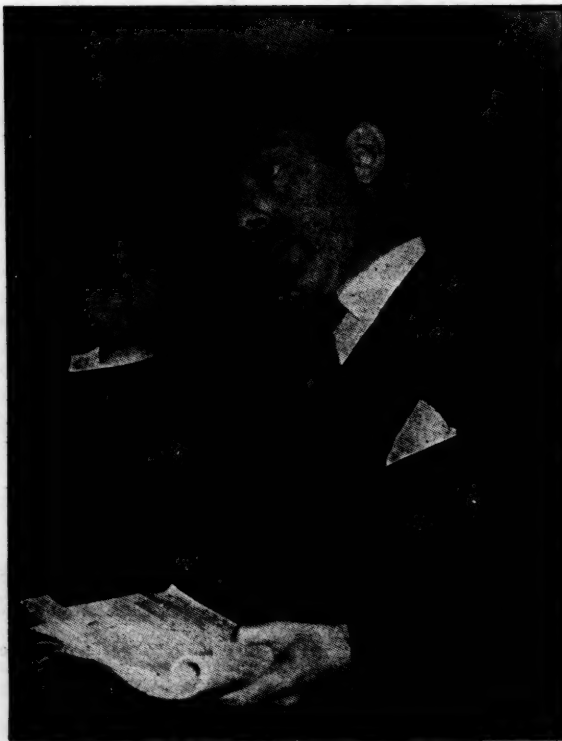
At 8:30 on summer mornings (after riding in from Maryland with Harold Ickes) and at 9:30 on winter mornings, Acheson strides into his office on the second floor of the State Department. Surrounded by water colors painted by his wife, Acheson hurriedly reads his mail. Before the job is done, he usually has a call from Secretary Hull, two rooms and a half-dozen gilt-framed portraits to the eastward. From that point on he disappears from public view.

Acheson looks precisely as a diplomat should look. He is tall, spare, dignified in appearance, with a clipped and slightly graying mustache. His wardrobe is extensive and faultless.

A visitor soon discovers that behind the mustache is one of the most informal and friendly people in the government. Partly because of that, and partly because his first name seems like a title, the men around him quickly take to calling him “Dean.”

Connecticut-born, Dean Gooderham Acheson went from Harvard Law School directly to Washington to become private secretary, in 1919, to the late Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis. Another friend, Felix Frankfurter, recommended Acheson for a State Department post, but he was somehow sidetracked into becoming Under Secretary of the Treasury in May 1933. In November the same year his resignation was quickly accepted by the President in a disagreement over monetary policy. Despite that setback which Acheson sustained he got where Frankfurter originally wanted him in 1941 when he was appointed to his present post.

Acheson is a liberal. But he is neither an ideological New Dealer nor an “idea man.” Planning a year ahead is foreign to his method of thinking. Neither the Food Conference nor the UNRRA were his conceptions, but once assigned to them he pitched in and worked hard. A gifted speaker, a man of quick intelligence, Acheson has the lawyer's weakness for burdening himself personally with details, and so contributing to his waiting lists and the harassment of his assistants. But his legal persuasiveness is of inestimable value to the Department's liaison with Congress.



The often invisible Dean Gooderham Acheson



# Fulton Lewis Jr. Says:

*"America's Fifth Freedom is the freedom of initiative and individual enterprise—*

*The right to own and enjoy what you work for—*

*The right to work harder than the man next door and have a better home than he has—*

*The right to bring up your children with better opportunities than you had—*

*This is America's Fifth Freedom."*



# DISHING OUT THE DIRT

## — in a 15,000,000-ton load!

### • A new era is here in bulk transportation •

**A**CROSS Idaho's Boise River the world's largest earthwork is rising today — the fabulous Anderson Ranch flood control and reclamation dam whose mighty 444-foot-high rampart will contain some *fifteen million tons* of impervious clay and tamped earth when completed.

Hauling in this mountain of earth presented a unique problem. The dam site lies between canyon walls nearly 1,000 feet high; walls so steep even the narrowest access roads are constantly menaced by slides, and cut backs are impossible in places. Yet 6,000,000 cubic yards of clay and earth must be brought down this difficult slope, from pits a mile and a half beyond the canyon's rim.

The engineers, knowing the haulage marvels accomplished at Grand Coulee and Shasta Dams on Goodyear overland conveyor belt systems, called in the G.T.M. — Goodyear Technical Man. As a result, another "impossible" job is being successfully handled at Anderson Ranch Dam — on Goodyear conveyor belts.

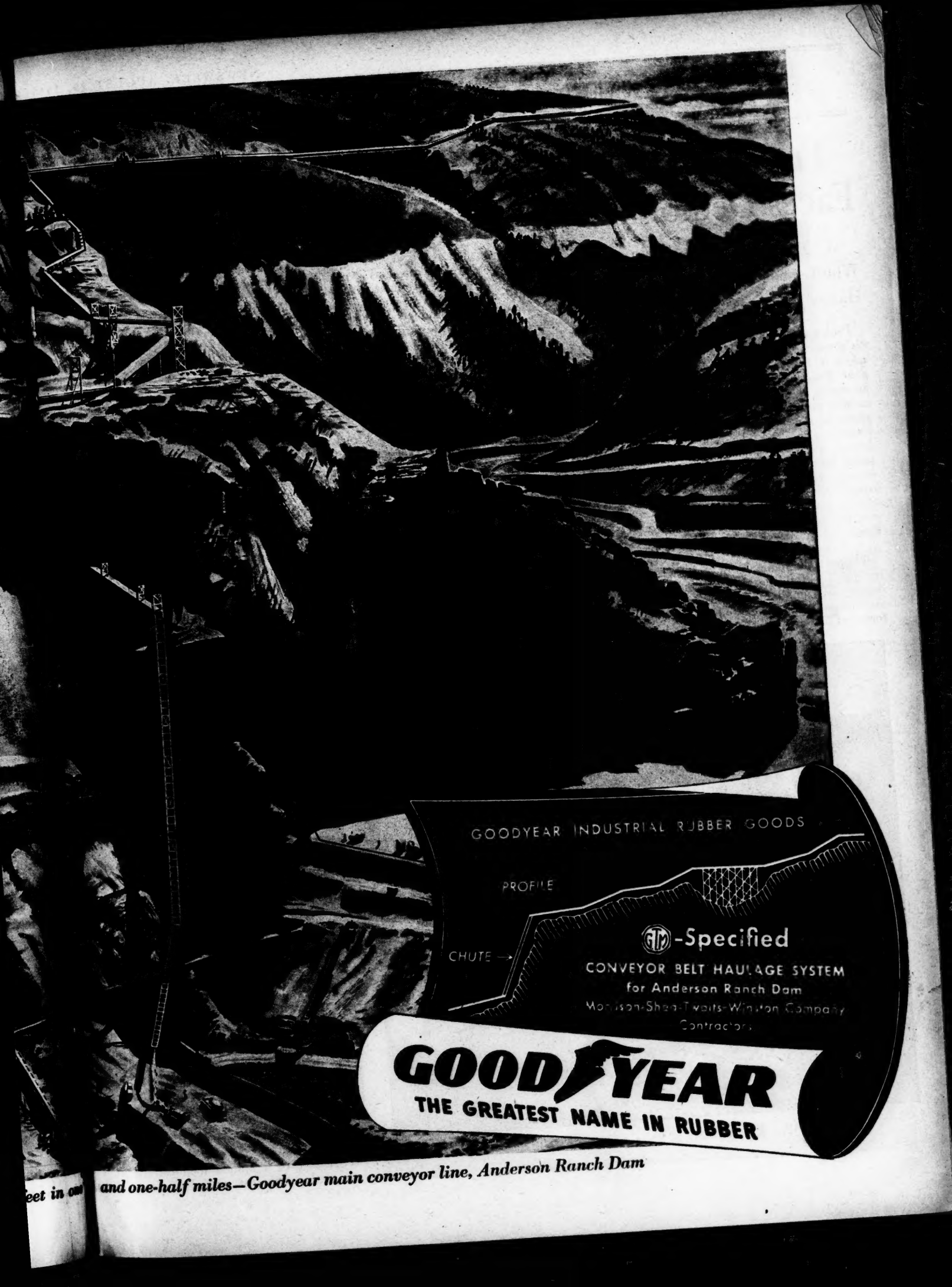
This remarkable transport system contains more than 30,000 feet of Goodyear belting in all. Starting at the pits, the main line descends 1,193 feet to the dam level, in a run of one and one-half miles consisting of nine flights, or steps, of belts. Some of the grades are as steep as 18° — so the belts are geared to generators which not only serve as brakes, but also provide electricity used in constructing the dam.

Such a conveyor system is made possible only by exclusive Goodyear developments proved on other historic installations, things like double-counterweights, pneumatic idlers and long center operation. These Goodyear features make long-distance belt haulage lines practical over terrain unsuited to other forms of transport, and the cost per ton-mile is far lower.

You will find this same "know-how" embodied in all Goodyear industrial rubber goods — from the smallest hose to multi-mile conveyors. To get the best in rubber, call in the G.T.M. Write Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California — or phone the nearest Goodyear Industrial Rubber Goods Distributor.



Dropping 1,193 feet in one



GOODYEAR INDUSTRIAL RUBBER GOODS

PROFILE

CHUTE →

 -Specified

CONVEYOR BELT HAULAGE SYSTEM  
for Anderson Ranch Dam

Mohrson-Shea-Traits-Winston Company  
Contractors

**GOODYEAR**  
THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

feet in one and one-half miles—Goodyear main conveyor line, Anderson Ranch Dam

## • POSTWAR HORIZONS •

# Tremendous Skilled Labor Pool Faces Demobilization Planners

Postwar Fate of Millions Who Learned Trade in Wartime Hangs on Steps Taken Now

*Problems of postwar demobilization will be prominent on the agenda of Congress when it reconvenes in September. President Roosevelt opened the discussion in his radio speech at the end of July. Discussion and planning for the transition to peace is not a matter of premature optimism. For demobilization, whenever it begins, will be a prodigious task, complicated by the great changes that war has brought to the lives of millions of Americans. NEWSWEEK'S Postwar Horizons takes a look at some aspects of the changes and their bearing on plans for demobilization.*

To meet the demands of war this country has created the greatest machine of destruction in all human history. At the same time, war has created for us a labor force of almost incalculable productive

potential. It has given skills and experience to millions. It has stimulated swift technological advances in science and industry. These are by-products of war.

These are also the prime capital reserve for the peace. We have the opportunity to translate these assets into full peacetime employment, super-production, a new era of industrial and cultural progress. We can also dissipate these assets and lose them, perhaps for years to come.

## Our Working Forces

In the wrench from peace to war, our working population has undergone a vast transformation. Our total working force has increased from 47.5 million in 1940 to 62 million today. This includes the creation of armed forces totaling more than 10 million men, drawn from the youth of the country and from all ranks of the working population.

In the process of assembling this enormous total we have all but wiped out an army of more than 7 million unemployed and have drawn nearly three million ad-

ditional women out of the home into the labor force for the first time. Scores of peacetime occupations have been obliterated. Some two and a half million men and women have moved out of trade, finance, and service industries to go into uniform or into the factories. From this source, from women, from Negroes, from the unemployed, we have added three-quarters of a million to transportation and utilities, and increased our labor army in manufacturing by more than seven million workers during the past three years.

**Industry:** In this mass migration to war production numbers of men and women have acquired new skills, new trades, familiarity with new machines and techniques. Since 1940 some eight million—a sixth of them women—have received school training for factory jobs. Millions of others have been trained in the factories. By this training, by upgrading, by scientific breakdown of job operations, we have created a great army of first-rate production workers, larger in numbers, more proficient in over-all skill, than any in history. It is difficult to measure what this force, fully utilized, will be capable of producing after the war. But consider this fact: With an increase of about 60 per cent in our manufacturing labor supply, we have increased production by 100 per cent, compared with 1939.

**Armed Forces:** Our increased productive capacity is not a matter of industrial expansion alone. Mechanized total war has equipped millions of men in uniform with new technical skills. Of the total enlisted personnel of our Army and Navy, about half, or nearly 5 million men, are or are becoming skilled technicians. This figure includes roughly half of the 100,000 women in the Wacs, Waves, Spars, and Marines.

In the Army, about 3.5 million men have acquired or are acquiring the skills of some 400 different technical jobs. Of these 400, at least half have a direct peacetime application and the rest are related in some way to peacetime pursuits. Chary of figures that might indicate strength of different branches, the War Department provides these crude estimates:

¶ One million pilots, navigators, flight engineers, radiomen, repair and maintenance specialists, weather and traffic-control experts, instrument repair men, and other technicians capable of applying their skills to the needs of peacetime aviation and aircraft manufacture.

¶ Half a million communications specialists in radio, radar, telephony, and telegraphy.

¶ Three hundred and fifty thousand men trained in the operation, repair, and maintenance of Diesel engines and heavy work machinery, in building and road construction, grading and paving, in demolition and reclamation.

¶ A quarter of a million men trained in



Charles Phelps Cushing

War taught new skills to millions of men

NEVER BEFORE IN ANY WAR...

THE MODERN BOMBER

nor the modern  
*Preformed wire rope*

THAT HELPS IT PERFORM

Yes, this is a new and different war. It's a long stride from the frail crates which crept across the troubled skies of 1918 to the modern bombers—today's fabulous flying artillery.

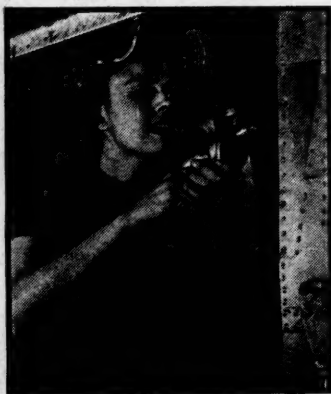
New, also, are the steel sinews of these great planes, made for the first time of Preformed Wire Rope. They convert split-second human reflexes into annihilating action. They race the decisions of alert, fighting brains to rudder, ailerons and elevators; to engines and guns; to turrets and bomb releases.

Preformed's peacetime record won this coveted war assignment. For nearly 20 years Preformed has protected and multiplied manpower. It has reduced delays from accidents and change-overs. It has cut costs. Total this—it means top-speed production, which today is imperative.

*Ask your own wire rope manufacturer or supplier*



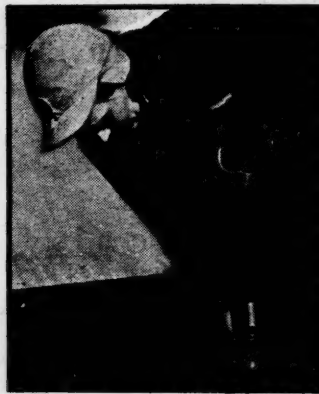
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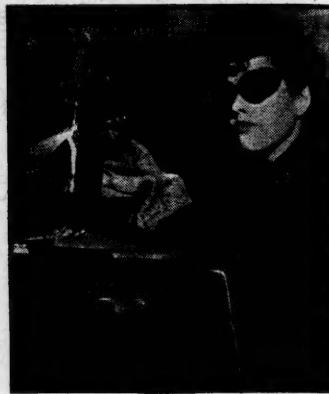
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International



International



European

*Women's Work: This war has shown that almost any job can be adapted for women and on this page are . . .*

photography, camouflage, drafting, mapping, and allied crafts.

¶ One million four hundred thousand who are learning railroading, handling of huge amounts of supplies (loading and in transit); men learning about fuels, motors, generators, and almost every other type of electrical equipment; men trained as medical assistants, food and refrigeration experts; men experienced in all the widely differing techniques required to move and service a vast army in a global war.

These men have not only learned skills; they have learned how to use those skills as part of a vast organization. In the armed forces they have learned how to work fast and effectively and systematically, how to apply the most advanced methods, use the most ingenious tools. For most of these men—and women—demobilization will not mean returning to their old places in society but finding new places where they can make use of their new skills. The experience of war has automatically made them candidates for a better life.

**Postwar Youth:** Coming back from the war will be hundreds of thousands of boys who will have known nothing, or almost nothing, but the war. Only a small minority have been drawn into the armed services out of settled ways of life. (Of 4.5

million dependency allotment checks each month, fewer than 400,000 are issued for soldiers with dependent children; the rest go to wives and parents.) For the most part, the Army is composed of young men, selected precisely because they had the smallest degree of family responsibility and could thus be spared most easily from civilian life. When demobilized; these men will have nothing to go "back" to in the way of jobs or fixed habits. They will have the skills acquired in uniform, plus some knowledge of many different foreign languages and countries. For the most part they will come back fit, muscles as well as minds hardened by war.

Refused a satisfactory place in society, these young but toughened ex-soldiers can easily become a heavy charge on the future. It was just such an army of "misfits," desperate in the politico-economic vacuum of Germany after 1918, who eventually filled the ranks of the Nazi Storm Troops. Assuring the place and future of American youth back from the war is probably the heaviest of the social responsibilities implicit in demobilization and the transition to peace.

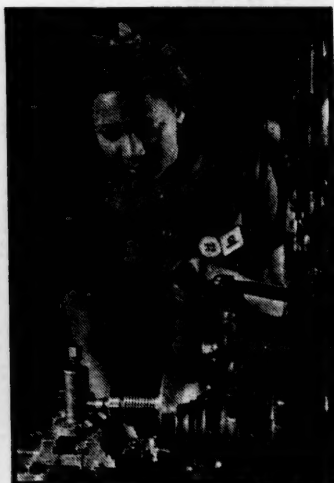
**Women:** As a direct result of the war, the working force of women in this country has now reached the record total of

16,000,000, roughly twice as many as during the last war. In 1920 women comprised 20.4 per cent of the total labor force. By the end of this year, they will comprise 30 per cent. In some key industries, like aircraft, the number of women has risen from nearly zero to hundreds of thousands. In aircraft, women total more than a third of the workers; in some individual plants, more than half. In communications equipment, 58 per cent of the workers are women; in scientific instruments, 43.3 per cent; in ammunition, 40; in electrical equipment, 38.5; and on down in varying smaller proportions in more than 30 separate industrial categories.

In the past the War Manpower Commission used to tabulate jobs according to their suitability for women. This conception has been abandoned. There are practically no jobs, it has been found, that cannot be adapted for women workers. They are in the shipyards, lumber mills, steel mills, foundries. They are welders, electricians, mechanics, and even boiler-makers. They operate streetcars, buses, cranes, and tractors. Women engineers are working in the drafting rooms and women physicists and chemists in the great industrial laboratories. In their skills and in their numbers, these women represent a



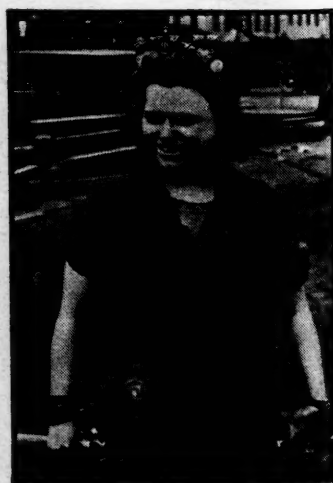
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Keystone



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OWI

*. . . some samples of women's wartime occupations; a majority plan to keep on working at them in peacetime*



John Howard

## BULL'S-EYE FOR PAPER!

One day a holocaust may visit Tokyo—swarms of slim incendiaries raining from the sky. Paper fins will guide them to their marks. For paper fins are now replacing metal on incendiary bombs.

Modern war has thousands of uses for America's paper and wood pulp production. Explosives, helmet brims, food packages, gas tank liners, insulation, packing materials, flying jackets, hand grenades...paper pulp is used in making these. Often pulp products replace steel, aluminum, synthetic rubber, phenolic resins and other more critical materials.

It takes 30,000 pounds of pulp in the

form of blueprint paper to plan a battleship. Through April, 4,000,000 pounds of paper pulp had been used to print War Bonds. Packaging 700,000,000 cans of tobacco a year in paper is releasing 80,000,000 pounds of steel for weapons.

Yes, wood pulp is a strategic material—a material of paramount importance in this war. Supplying it to our fighting forces in mountainous quantities and in a multitude of finished forms is the special wartime job of the paper industry. In this effort, the management and workers of Kimberly-Clark Corporation are proud to be doing their full share.



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Newsweek—Fore

## Proportion of Women in Selected Industries

INDUSTRY	% Increase in proportion of Women		
	% May 1942	% May 1943	
TOTAL—ALL INDUSTRIES	14.6	27.2	86.8
Mining	1.2	1.7	41.7
Contract construction	2.3	3.6	56.5
Manufacturing	16.0	28.4	77.5
Ordnance and accessories	16.3	26.2	60.7
Guns	10.1	17.6	74.3
Ammunition except for small arms	25.6	34.2	33.6
Tanks	5.0	12.0	140.0
Explosives	15.7	18.2	15.9
Small arms and ammunition	37.1	46.0	24.0
Firearms (.60 caliber and under)	15.3	33.5	117.6
Food and kindred products	21.4	33.9	58.4
Textile-mill products	44.6	48.7	9.2
Apparel, etc.	69.9	77.2	10.4
Rubber products	26.9	39.3	46.1
Leather and leather products	40.1	48.2	20.2
Iron and steel and their products	7.8	15.4	97.4
Aircraft and parts	10.5	32.8	212.4
Ship and boat building and repairs	2.4	9.5	295.8
Electrical equipment for industrial use	24.4	38.5	57.8
Communication equipment, etc.	40.1	58.0	44.6
Machinery (except electrical)	9.4	19.3	105.3
Scientific instruments	25.7	43.3	68.5

sizable factor in our increased potential for postwar production.

Moreover, it must be recognized that many women in war industry do not expect to leave it after the war. A recent Gallup poll found that a majority (56 per cent) plan to go on working. It is a fact that most of them *must* continue to work. Many single women have the responsibility of supporting themselves.

In this poll only about half of the married women now in war jobs indicated that they definitely intend to go back home when the war is over. Hundreds of thousands of married women went to work in the last three years when their menfolk went to war. Not all these men are coming back; many will come back in no shape to work. For a large proportion of our working women, jobs after the war will not be a matter of choice but of need.

What are their chances? When wheels slowed down in 1918 and the hastily demobilized army started coming back, the women were forced out. Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, recalls that within a little more than a year after the Armistice, "the woman worker was effectively put in her place again." She lost her better job, remained unemployed, or reverted to the comparatively few low-wage scale occupations open to her. In the general social transformation generated by the last war, women advanced in great strides in terms of personal emancipation and political enfranchisement. But in the economic sphere, except for a small number of successes in a few professions, they were largely set back.

This time women have made a much broader and more solid contribution on

the economic front. In addition to their social and political independence, they have now won an independent economic position on a basis of equal pay for equal work. Although this principle in practice is applied unevenly, ranging from 100 per cent (for the entrance wage), in shipbuilding, and almost 100 per cent in aircraft, down to very small percentages in some industries, this represents the war's most significant economic advance for women generally. It will be safeguarded only by full employment after the war.

**Negroes:** For another section of our working forces, the Negroes, demobilization and the transition to peace hold a particular hope. Under pressure of wartime manpower needs many barriers to Negro employment have broken down. It must be admitted, however, that the use of Negroes in war industry jobs has been uneven, marked by wide discrepancies in the utilization of available labor power, and accompanied by all the counterpressures of long-standing prejudice by white management and white labor.

Nevertheless, to a much greater extent than in the last war, industrial jobs are opening up to Negro men and women. Some 60,000 are working in aircraft plants, compared with 240 three years ago. About 75,000 have found jobs in new munitions plants. Some 100,000 are in shipyards, compared with 10,000 in 1940. In steel, where Negroes always have had a place, they have increased from 50,000 to 100,000 in the same period. In all, it is estimated that about one million Negroes are at work in war industry.

In the last war, Negroes who found new jobs in industry were employed almost exclusively as unskilled labor. This is again largely true at present, even where Negroes have acquired higher skills. However, it is also true that many thousands are working in industries and in semi-skilled occupations hitherto closed for the most part to members of their race. In production and in the armed forces Negroes are carrying a heavy load out of all proportion to their privileges as citizens, with the result that outbreaks of interracial violence mark the accumulating urgency of this national problem. What happens in this sphere during the transition to peace may set the pattern for a long time to come.

In the demobilization and depression following the last war, Negroes were the first to be left stranded. Their large-scale shift from rural to urban occupations left them with a negligible net gain in their status. It took the demands of another war to give them another chance. In the transition to peace will these gains for the Negro be retained and extended? Or will the Negroes again be the first of the discarded economic casualties of the war?

**Reconversion:** A greater challenge and a greater job than conversion to war will be the reconversion of industry to



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# Putting a patch in a smoke screen

**HIDDEN** by a dense smoke screen, American troops creep up on an enemy position.

Suddenly a gust of wind blows a hole in the smoke, exposing the men to the enemy. Instantly one soldier grabs for his belt . . . slips off a little can . . . heaves it at the opening!

As the can hits the ground, it belches smoke—thick enough to patch up the hole. The men move forward, once again concealed.

The Army calls this can a smoke grenade. But it doesn't contain smoke! It's filled with chemicals that make smoke when a mechanism is released. And it has an ingenious device that delays the action so the chemicals won't burn the thrower's hand.

These secret chemicals must be protected against dampness, dirt, mud—the rough-and-tumble handling of war. They've got to get there—*safe*. They do . . . in cans. Cans are rugged!

America's favorite container—the can that's still bringing you many essentials—will finish its war job some day and be back, better than ever. We're learning plenty as "Packaging Headquarters for America" at war.

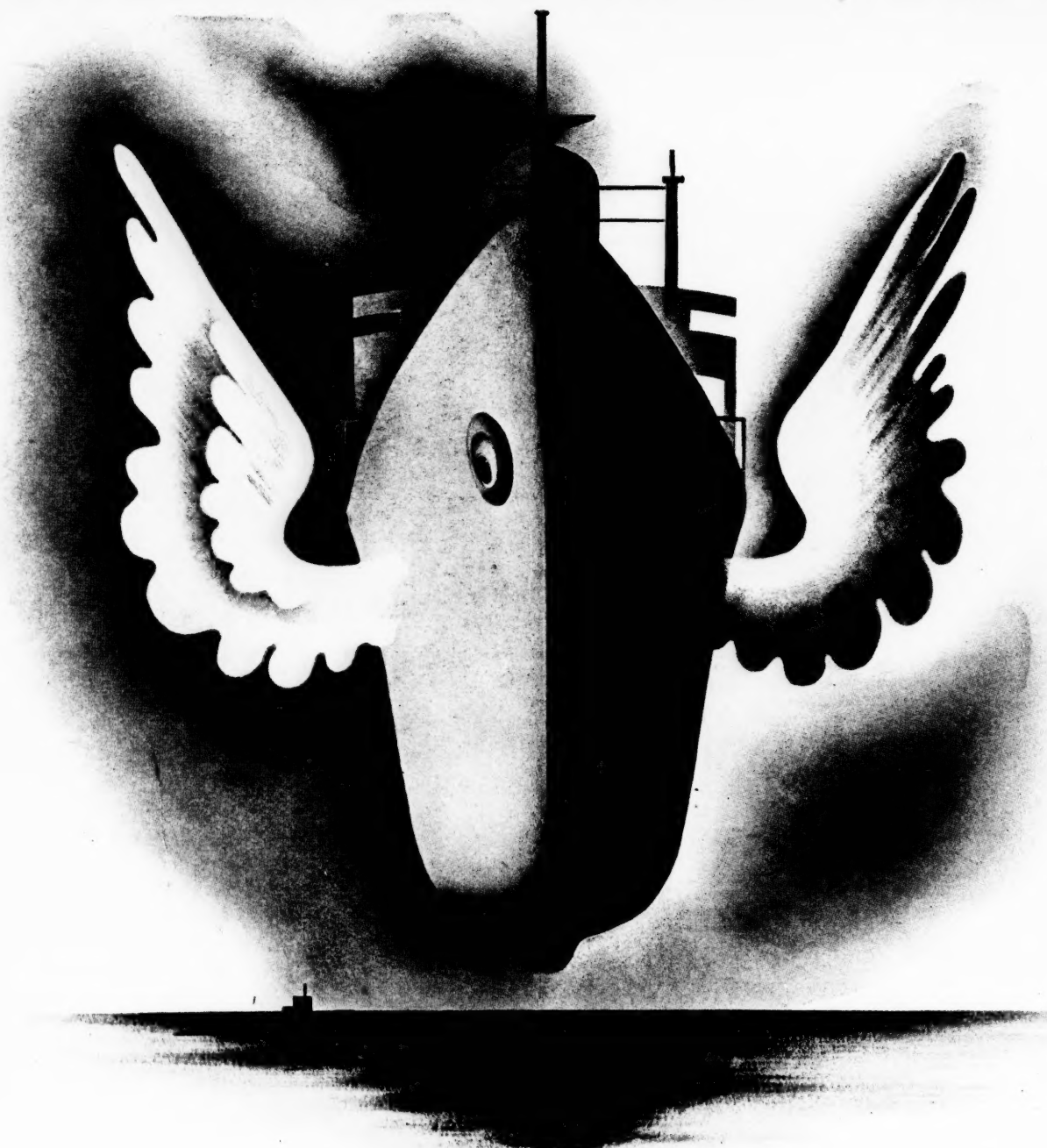
**NOTE TO WAR MANUFACTURERS**  
Rushed as we are, we can still take on more war work. A part of our vast metal-working facilities for forming, stamping, machining and assembly is still available. Write or phone our War Products Council, 100 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

*It gets there—safe—in cans*

## CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY



**HELP CAN THE AXIS  
—BUY WAR BONDS**



## If ships could fly...

Some day we may have flying cargo vessels big enough to transport the vast amounts of men, food, and munitions required for global war—able to lift their precious cargoes high above the wolf-packs of the enemy. But until that day ships must form the lifeline, and speed must be their protection.

Two projects in which RCI plays an important part are now helping to give this vital speed to freighters and fighting ships. *Yellow zinc oxide primer coating* from RCI is now replacing red lead as surface protection—and *saving tons and tons of deadweight per ship*. And an *anti-fouling bottom*

*paint*, which RCI helped to develop, slows barnacle accumulation—thereby adding to speed and saving time formerly wasted in haulouts for bottom-scraping.

Like all RCI contributions toward victory, these chemical advancements have far more than wartime value. Together with chemurgic rubber, flame-proofing resins, synthetic surface coatings and many other products of RCI research, they will help to build a new era of progress and prosperity when peace returns again.

# RCI



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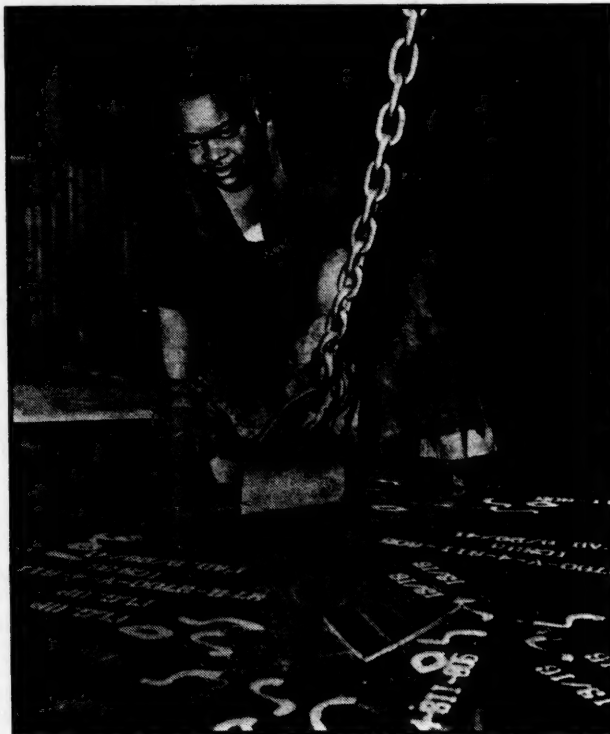
peace, involving the disposal of government-owned facilities, demobilization, the problems of dislocation through a transitional period which at best is bound to be difficult. New jobs will have to be found for from fifteen to twenty million servicemen and workers, possibly for many more. These transfers, moreover, will have to be made on the basis of the permanent changes, technical, economic, and social, which will be bequeathed to us and to the world by the war.

The smoothness of the transition will depend in part on whether we are able to effect a gradual demobilization of our armed forces. It may be that the war against Germany will end sooner than the war against Japan. Such an interim might make it possible to cut down our war production in segments, to effect partial demobilization, and partial shifts in civilian employment. But even war against Japan alone will require immense forces. It may still be necessary to plan a staggered rate of demobilization.

When all the fighting ends, in any case, demobilization will not be total. It is probable that this country will maintain a much larger armed force, in all branches, than it did after the last war. The Army, Navy, and Air Force will offer attractive careers to men who want to stay in uniform—and these may prove surprisingly numerous.

**New Jobs for Old:** Nevertheless, the largest single bloc of manpower to be reabsorbed into civilian life will be the estimated eight million men discharged from the armed forces. Into the postwar development in the fields of aviation and air transport, radio and electronics, many will move with ready-made skills. Men who want to apply in peace these and other crafts acquired in war will find that a surprising amount of work has already been done to help them make the change. The Division of Occupational Analysis of the War Manpower Commission has already completed for the Navy a thick volume in which naval technical classifications are matched in detail to related civilian jobs. The amount of additional training required is shown, as well as a summary of the physical abilities needed. These tables are already in use in the placement of disabled sailors. A similar project for the Army is in the works.

For example, a naval machinist's mate has to know almost everything about a ship's machinery—engines, ice and distilling plants. The tables show that his



*A skilled Negro ship worker: War broke down many barriers to Negro employment*

naval training fits him to work as an operating and maintenance engineer of similar engines ashore, as a hot-mill engineer, Diesel-engine operator, refrigerating or compressor engineer, and in 24 other industrial machine occupations. Physically he will have to be able to do a great deal of reaching, a moderate amount of walking, standing, bending, pushing, pulling, and lifting, only a little carrying.

**Mobility Plan:** In preparation for the great shifts by the civilian working force, the Division of Occupational Analysis has also made a tentative approach to what is called "mobility" between industries. Through an analysis of the occupational breakdown of given industries, an attempt is made to indicate the proportions in which workers in industries abnormally expanded by the war can be absorbed into industries whose expansion will begin with the peace. Studies like this, of course, are only tentative and can not be considered as conclusive. Their application depends on a host of other factors for which planning is now only in its most elementary stages.

**Cushion:** The most complete plan so far devised for cushioning the unavoidable shocks of demobilization and transition to peace is a 96-point program submitted to the President by the National Resources Planning Board Conference on Readjustment of Civilian and Military Personnel (NEWSWEEK, Aug. 9). This is not a plan to provide jobs, but it does outline proposals to ease the passage from war to peace. This transitional period may last

months or years. The report itself plans for a two-year period.

For this purpose the Bureau of Labor Statistics made a carefully studied guess of the immediate postwar picture. Assuming that war ends in December 1944, these experts foresee the possibility of some eight to nine million unemployed within six months thereafter. After two years of gradual demobilization and conversion, they foresee reduction of our total labor force from 62.5 million to 57.5 million and an army of unemployed of 4.5 million.

Sponsors of the report hold out the hope that with good planning and efficient organization, the picture at the end of the first two postwar years may be somewhat less grim than the above figures suggest. But there is no blinking the fact that it may be much grimmer. If war lasts well beyond December 1944, our economy may be subjected to still greater strains—inflation for one—which can super-complicate the adjustment to peace. However that may be, the report offers a detailed program for military and civilian demobilization. It proposes, broadly (1) financial aid over the rough spots, and (2) full opportunities for education and retraining.

To aid in the transition for military and civilian both, the report calls for study of gradual methods of cancelling war contracts, in order to avoid too sudden and too drastic a collapse in the labor market. In the opinion of these experts government and business planning for reconversion, for credit, taxation, and related matters cannot start too soon. Careful consideration of agricultural employment and settlement is also indicated, with a warning that agriculture must not be regarded as a dumping ground for postwar economic casualties. Finally, a shelf of public-works projects is proposed, to get under way almost immediately after the cessation of hostilities.

### *Significance ~~~*

Few people expect demobilization and peace to mean a return to the status quo of 1939. Too much has changed. War has compressed into months technological progress that might have taken decades. Our picture of the postwar world is already one in which aviation, electronics, plastics, and a host of industrial wonders are going to transform our habits, our ways of living, our place in the world. War too has changed the content and direction of millions of lives. Millions have entered productive employment for the first time, have acquired new skills and new environments, and with them, new outlooks, new aspirations.

Much will depend on events now unforeseeable. But the responsibility of planning remains. The end of the last war caught the country flatfooted. As a result many of the possible fruits of victory rotted away. The imponderables are many; they must be faced, however, for the pressure will grow. Increasingly, as victories are won, the question will intrude: Demobilization—to what?

• BUSINESS • LABOR • AGRICULTURE •

## War Production in Midwest Is Catching Its Second Wind

**Business Making Progress but Agriculture Still Snarled, Eleven-Day Tour Shows**

*At frequent intervals, NEWSWEEK's associate editors leave their desks to travel extensively in the field. Milton Van Slyck, who edits business, labor, and agricultural news, has just returned from one such trip and excerpts from his intra-office report give a down-to-earth picture of what he found in the way of thinking and activity in the Middle West.*

At best this fleeting cinema of war production, screening both agriculture and manufacturing, was a series of miniatures, but for all that it was pretty revealing.

Shaking down the highlights of about 70 interviews on an eleven-day, 3,000-mile trip, they stacked up something like this:

**Business:** In Detroit there were motor makers who were mystified about just

where the lag in scheduled war production actually was.

One of the auto manufacturers, who makes a lot of aircraft stuff, asked me if I had been able to find the lag in production that Washington was worrying about. He pulled out the records of his largest contracts, which accounted for virtually all his business; they showed that 90 per cent of them were 95 per cent to 105 per cent on schedule. (Sometimes it is as hard to hold production back as it is to get it up.) Of the lagging 10 per cent, 6 per cent were 80 per cent to 95 per cent on schedule, and the remaining 4 were 75 per cent or less on schedule.

This manufacturer said that if unit production of all his contracts was averaged, it would be approximately 100 per cent on schedule—"And much the same applies to our thousands of suppliers." He explained that a comparison of some production schedules today with the schedules projected a month or two ago naturally would bring to light some cut-backs. "It takes time to make the changes

and modifications now in the works," he said, "but we for one are making them on schedule, which includes step-ups in output."

Yet, with the materials situation (which is tight but not now a serious deterrent to scheduled production) and the manpower shortage, it is a fact that production men do have their hands full. In many places which formerly got along fairly well, the manpower problem is getting really acute. Despite this, there was some opposition among industrialists to an outright labor draft. Typical was the comment of the head of a billion-dollar concern: "You couldn't build enough hoosegows if labor decided it didn't like the draft."

Two other things caused grave concern: First, the inability of companies to earn enough money for adequate reserves because of renegotiation of profits and the 90 per cent excess-profits tax (this will present a serious reconversion problem and could stand in the way of full-scale postwar employment); second, lack of any detailed over-all plan for that reconversion.

The latter is of particular importance. If, as is widely held, the war in Europe ends before the Japs are whipped, it would be possible to resume manufacture of many civilian items. Not only would this stabilize employment, but it would provide the consumers' goods to sop up excess purchasing power. But the problems for simultaneous war and resumed civilian production are manifold and difficult.

In the automotive industry, for exam-



*This huge installation in the Chevrolet forge plant where aircraft parts are made draws a 1,500-pound aluminum billet from the furnace and deposits it for squeezing in the adjoining 6,000,000-pound press.*

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**T**HE MOST DANGEROUS SPOT in America is . . . the American home! Last year, out of a total of nearly 10 million accidental injuries, more than half took place in the home . . . another third took place in streets, schools, places of amusement, etc. . . . while less than twenty percent occurred at work! There's no place like home—for accidents!

**PROTECTION—every hour, every day.**  
You, as a businessman, may be com-

pensated by your company for injuries sustained while on the job. But if you work 8 hours a day, it means you are unprotected for 16 hours out of the 24. More, your wife and children at home (the most dangerous spot of all) are *totally* unprotected unless covered by accident insurance. Would you like to meet a \$100, \$200, or \$500 medical bill this month?

To end the threat of unexpected and crippling medical expenses, U. S. F. & G. offers its Double Protection Plan, styled to fit the needs of businessmen or businesswomen and their dependents. This Double Protection Plan falls into two main divisions, as shown in the column at the right.

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Annual Cost, **\$21.75**  
Men . . . \$28.25  
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### PROTECTION for your family

- Covers unemployed women or children, 6 years and up, at all times.
- Pays any and all medical, surgical and hospital expenses and nurses' fees up to \$500 for any one accident.
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- Provides \$500 benefits for accidental death. This sum will be *doubled* if loss occurs in a public conveyance or under other specified conditions.
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- May be written in larger amounts, if desired, or otherwise tailored to suit your specific needs.

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Women or Girls . . . \$18.95  
BOYS . . . \$18.95

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For further information about U. S. F. & G.'s Double Protection Plan, you have only to fill out and mail the attached coupon. But remember, if it took you five minutes to read this advertisement, in that time one person has been killed, 90 injured, through accidents. So don't delay. Fill out and mail coupon.

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THE STORY IS TOLD of an opera singer who one day in practising scales reached that pinnacle of human vocalizing—high E.

With an audible snap, a crystal wine-glass on a nearby shelf broke into a dozen pieces!

That's the story, and given just the right conditions, it might be possible . . .

But Dictaphone is not interested whether or no such "marginal notes" of ultra-high frequency can actually break glassware. In fact, we filter them out. Our main task is to record and reproduce the spoken word *clearly* and *intelligibly* so that secretaries may understand it without strain or fatigue.

## THE HIGH E THAT SHATTERED A WINE-GLASS



What kind of speaking voice best conveys complete clarity of meaning to those who hear it?

That is a special scientific problem which engrosses the attention of the sound engineers in the Dictaphone Research Laboratories at Bridgeport, Conn. In solving it they have literally dissected and reassembled thousands of voices, with intelligibility always their goal.

Such activity bears fruit today as Dictaphone dictating equipment works overtime in war industries and Government offices—speeding mountains of paperwork, saving time for busy men and recording war-thinking with crisp accuracy.

The experience gained in such research has been placed at the disposal of the armed services and war industries. The Dictaphone electrical recording equipment, developed and perfected under the stress of war's imperative, will in the peaceful years to come be ready to serve the needs of all business as never before.

Dictaphone Corporation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.



**DictAPHONE**  
Dictating and Recording Equipment

The word DictAPHONE is the registered trade-mark of Dictaphone Corporation, makers of dictating machines and other sound recording and reproducing equipment bearing said trade-mark.

ple, it would be necessary to clear several thousands of subcontractors of their war contracts before a single car could be made. The automotive industry is dependent upon thousands of suppliers. And then there is the decision as to what cars should be made. The auto men feel that all makes would have to be let in.

While industry leaders know what must be done, there is the impression that the government is holding back from considering any definite plan for fear that to do so would be an admission that the war may be over soon; this might cause a letdown in worker morale.

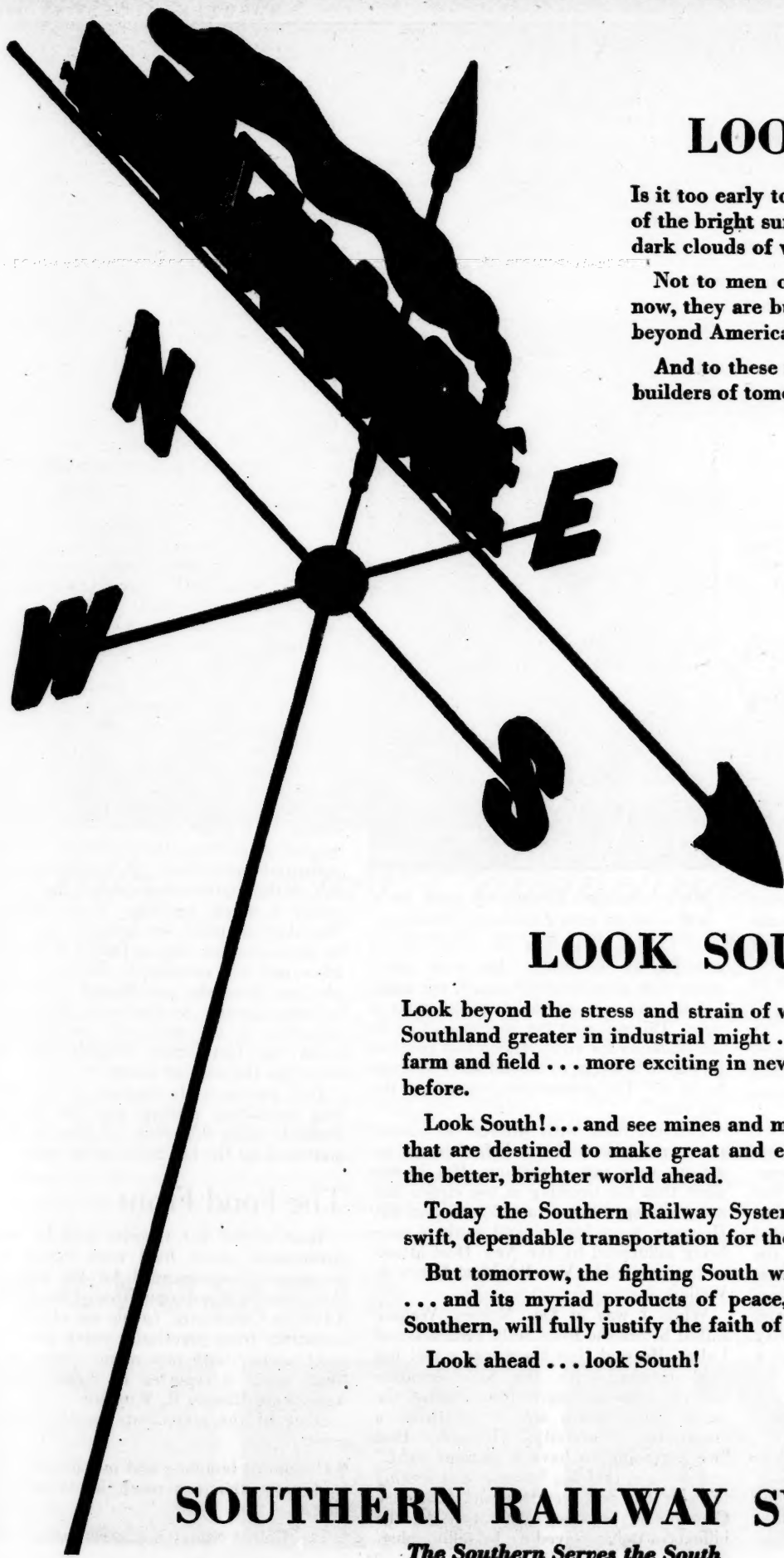
¶ Motor makers are aching to get their hands on just a few pounds of critical materials with which to build experimental models for postwar production.

¶ Don't look for that postwar letdown to wipe out the machine-tool people. They will have a serious postwar readjustment and some of the weaker concerns—along with some of the stronger ones who specialize in standard machine tools—will have tough going for a while, but there will be a terrific amount of special machines to make new products sold after the war. High-compression auto engines, for instance, will require thousands of new machines and parts. Also, many of the firms already are turning to other lines to tide them over—or soon will be. One, for example, is making motors. Another is designing a revolutionary machine to grind lenses more cheaply than ever before and has evolved a special rouge (abrasive) to go with it.

**Agriculture:** Here is a quick, simple explanation of something which apparently has been puzzling Washington agricultural people, namely, the reason why farmers had not sold their urgently needed corn:

The very first farmer I talked to—26 miles east of Des Moines, near Prairie City, Iowa—showed me his corn crib. Gleaming through the red slats were 3,000 bushels of yellow grain. "I got more hogs this year than ever before, and that corn ain't going to move out of that crib until I'm sure of my crop," the weather-wrinkled farmer said. He explained that his corn crop this year, like that of many another farmer, had got off to a slow start because of heavy rains. The government could call its loans on corn, as it did in an effort to force the corn out, and it could exhort farmers to sell the grain. But neither of these moves, nor anything else Washington could do, was enough to make that farmer sell until he knew his own new crop was safe. And it had been only in recent weeks that extremely favorable weather assured a good crop. So finally the corn is flooding in.

Two of the half-dozen Iowa farmers I found in fields or barnyards were not signed up for any of the Agriculture Department's crop programs. The other four were just as critical of the way the Administration has "cramped agriculture and coddled labor," but they had strung along. "What else could I do?" one asked. De-



## LOOK AHEAD

Is it too early to look ahead? Too soon to dream of the bright sunshine that surely will follow the dark clouds of war?

Not to men of courage and confidence! Even now, they are busy planning the world that lies beyond America's Victory.

And to these men of Faith... who will be the builders of tomorrow... we say...

## LOOK SOUTH!

Look beyond the stress and strain of war to the South... to a Southland greater in industrial might... richer in the fruits of farm and field... more exciting in new opportunities than ever before.

Look South!... and see mines and mills, forests and factories, that are destined to make great and enduring contributions to the better, brighter world ahead.

Today the Southern Railway System is providing adequate, swift, dependable transportation for the fighting South.

But tomorrow, the fighting South will be the growing South... and its myriad products of peace, speeding by rail on the Southern, will fully justify the faith of all who...

Look ahead... look South!

*Ernest E. Harris*  
President

# SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

*The Southern Serves the South*

spite a hit-or-miss technique of picking people to interview, these talks all happened to be with men who voted the Republican ticket. The biggest gripe I heard was about the way the draft and high city wages had drained farms of manpower. Farmers said that by letting a lot of work slide they were just getting by, but they were worried about what would happen this fall and especially next year because farm work could be put aside for just so long. One predicted an acute beef shortage within a few months, with a market glut in the meantime. Pointing out that farmers and other commercial feeders normally buy a lot of range cattle at this time of the year (when they come to market in large numbers) and feed them, putting on the extra pounds that make the fine steaks, this man said that not so much of that would be done this year. The way ceilings and other regulations have been set, commercial feeding does not attract most farmers. So after the rush from the range is over, the usual equalizing flow from feed lots will be abnormally low during winter months.

¶ Meat packers in Chicago said it was too late to do much except try to take the biggest snarls out of the tangle the meat industry is in. The head of one of the biggest firms commented: "When the first price order went into effect, it created so many inequalities that the whole distribution system was shot to hell." He added that in the first six months of this year hides from country slaughter increased more than 16 per cent while those coming from federally inspected slaughter declined more than 13 per cent. "That's evidence enough of black markets," he said. (It is common knowledge that black-market slaughterers sell the hides in legitimate channels, thereby giving a clue to their activities.) As for the financial side of the meat-packing industry, however, profits on by-products were offsetting somewhat the larger companies' losses on meat processing.

¶ Iowa, thought of as primarily an agricultural state, will turn out about \$1,250,000,000 of manufactured wartime goods this year.

**Labor:** I found labor leaders were getting leery of the way the public members were "running away with the War Labor Board," as one expressed it. One CIO regional director was positive that the board should not cling so hard to the Little Steel formula but should rather make adjustments where conditions warranted. He said that management and labor generally were getting along pretty well, "if you'll look at the picture as a whole." And he complained about the WLB slowness in getting around to decisions on the 21,727 cases that have stacked up on regional boards.

The opinion was pretty generally expressed that the Administration had made a mess of price control and was somewhat careless about the way that rationing and other restrictions were slapped on the pub-

lic. In some circles (CIO as well as AFL) I got the distinct impression that while they emphatically wanted President Roosevelt to stay in for a fourth term, a house-cleaning of some of the so-called "slide-rule" or "quiz-kid" New Dealers—especially those younger ones with no practical experience in dealing with people—would be welcomed.

Almost all of these labor leaders did not want the government to do all the postwar planning nor to dominate the postwar busi-



*Model change: Revolving nose turbines now go into Liberator bombers*

ness picture completely. But when asked what their membership wanted, one said: "If it were put up to labor today for a vote: 'Do you want the government to do the planning for reconversion and postwar industrial activity, or do you want business to do it?' The government would get the big vote."

Conversations with workers in several plants pointed up that belief, although reactions were not unanimous. But it was plain that the thinking in top circles had not yet seeped down to the rank and file. However, some leaders and workers were being influenced by the New Deal attack on business led by Vice President Henry A. Wallace.

While I was in Des Moines, Wallace talked before the Iowa State Federation of Labor. He said that there was a real hot fight coming, with the Administration backing labor and agriculture against the corporations, which seek a return to a "capitalism of scarcity." He added that "we are going to have a glorious fight," and charged that big business was seeking to get rid of the Securities and Exchange Commission "so they again can get the billions of dollars saved up by selling blue-

sky (unsound) stock. They are also trying to get a land boom started."

I asked a couple of the Iowa labor executives there what they thought about the talk. They said they liked it.

¶ St. Louis, with a wartime population growth of 10 per cent, is not particularly worried about the manpower shortage. It has a big cartridge plant which employs around 33,000. The release of manpower from this plant, which is expected to be among the first casualties as production needs are met, could meet growing needs in other war plants.

¶ One of the big reasons for the current high labor turnover rate is that people are getting tired of their abnormal life. I went into the Brown Derby Palace, a workmen's saloon in Seneca, Ill., a town where thousands of men and their families have been herded into tiny, jerry-built homes. It was 11:30 p.m. on a Saturday night and the queue in front of the little movie house down the street was half a block long. The men and the few women who preferred the Brown Derby to the movie line were sitting around rather grimly, drinking mostly beer. They had more money than they ever had before, but no place to spend it.

**To Sum Up:** War production, both agricultural and industrial, is going forward at an amazing rate, but still more is needed. As for food: The demands of the military and Lend-Lease, plus bigger demand from prosperous war workers, are just too big for everyone to get what he wants. The waste that comes from black markets aggravates the shortages. As for industrial production: It is getting over the wartime conversion hump, but manpower is a real problem. Ford's Willow Run Aircraft plant, for instance, can step up its production only as fast as it can get labor, and it is sweating to hire more people than those who quit, though a net gain is being shown. As for labor: The heat definitely is on—and will continue—to break the Little Steel formula and tie wages to the cost of living.

But, adding it all together, it is a stirring production picture, and the United States is doing well while catching its second wind for the big drive yet to come.

## The Food Front

Most of the pet theories held by the government about food were ripped to pieces and recommended for the ashcan this week by a subcommittee of the Food Advisory Committee (made up of representatives from practically every government agency with any major interest in food) when it reported to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

Some of the statements made in the report:

¶ Continued bungling and mishandling of food production can result in downright hunger.

¶ The United States has never been and



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# "Fritz Reiner Conducting"

... THREE WORDS THAT PROMISE GREAT MUSIC!

WHEN Fritz Reiner conducts, you can depend on it—you'll hear music to remember! A brilliant scholar, a conductor of rare feeling—he avoids mannerisms—devotes all his energies to bringing you the great conceptions of great composers, *fully realized*.



He has conducted leading orchestras of Europe and America. Under his direction, the Pittsburgh Symphony has risen to top rank. Columbia brings you their finest performances. Reiner is famous as a Wagnerian conductor, and his recording of excerpts from *Die Meistersinger* (x-MX-218) is a triumph! Magnificent, too, is his reading of Strauss' *Don Quixote*, with the 'cellist,

Piatigorsky (M-MM-506). He brings to it the compassion and humor which are the essence of the Strauss characterization.

Like many great conductors, Fritz Reiner now records *exclusively* on Columbia Masterworks. These records are laminated—pressed in layers—with surfaces of highly sensitized materials. The Sensitone-Surface, *exclusive with Columbia*, makes possible more lifelike tone, and amazing freedom from needle noise!

Hear Fritz Reiner and other great artists—Sir Thomas Beecham, Guiomar Novaës, Lily Pons, Howard Barlow. Great music is *faithfully yours on Columbia Masterworks Records!*

## COLUMBIA *Masterworks* RECORDS

Trade Marks "Columbia," "Masterworks" and  Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Prices shown are exclusive of taxes Columbia Recording Corporation  A Subsidiary of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.



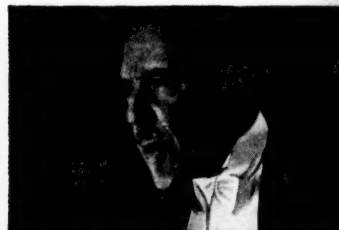
**Guiomar Novaës**, brilliant pianist: Villa-Lobos' *China Doll*; *Rag Doll*; *Cardboard Doll*. 17355-D . . \$ .75



**Howard Barlow** and Columbia Broadcasting Sym.: MacDowell's *Suite No. 2* ("Indian"). Set M-MM-373 . . \$4.50



**Lily Pons**, soprano, acc. by the Columbia Opera Orch. under Cimara: *Three Operatic Arias*. Set M-MM-505 . \$2.75



**Sir Thomas Beecham** and the Phil. Sym. Orch. of N.Y.: Sibelius' *Symphony No. 7 in C Major*. Set M-MM-524, \$3.50



## He's Got Both Feet on the Ground!

High above Munich or Munda, this boy has both feet on the ground. His heavy shoes are planted squarely on Reynolds Aluminum, made from Bauxite ore mined in America.

Long before Pearl Harbor, Reynolds anticipated coming events—the need for a great new source of aluminum. So, Reynolds staked all its resources to fill this need—to mine its own Bauxite—to build mammoth new plants.

Mounting U. S. plane production is proof of our success. Today, Reynolds is turning out hundreds of millions of pounds of finished metal. And some of it is going into every American plane now clearing the skies of Nazis and Japs.

Yes now our fliers have both feet on the ground because years ago we had our heads in the clouds, saw what was coming and did something about it.

**REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY**  
General Offices, Richmond, Va. • Parts Division, Louisville, Ky.  
37 PLANTS IN 13 STATES



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Drought-stricken Maryland farmer looks for rain

international

cannot become the food basket of the United Nations.

¶ Cobwebs have got to be brushed from many an official brain on the subject of food.

¶ The government must "take the public into its confidence and tell the whole truth promptly and effectively."

Containing those statements and dozens more just as critical, the 50-page report will be turned over to War Food Administrator Marvin Jones who is trying to figure out how American farmers can produce more food in 1944. The report went straight down the line picking flaws in governmental control over farm production. The parity formula came in for particular criticism because of its failure to increase food crops; the committee recommended that it be discarded as unworkable.

One chief cause of the growing shortage and muddle in food, the report said, is that Americans "including those in government" have never convinced themselves that this country is no longer a nation of farm surpluses; they still believe that the United States can produce all the food needed. Because of this attitude, nothing has been done to encourage food production "in easily accessible foreign areas already possessing adequate land, labor, and equipment."

Chief recommendation made by the subcommittee was that a single government agency be created to increase food production abroad. Other suggestions: More efficient use should be made of small and medium-sized farms; American civilian food needs "should not be considered as leftovers to be satisfied after all other claims are met"; government purchase of food and checks at farm levels should be put into operation to combat black markets.

¶ In marked contrast with this pessimistic report, optimism continued to flow last week from other men in government agencies whose job it is to estimate how much food the nation will produce this year:

¶ According to the Department of Agriculture, better growing weather and new estimates make the general crop outlook 3 per cent better than a month ago—though still 6 per cent less than last year's record production. A corn crop of 2,875,000,000 bushels is forecast, compared with 3,175,000,000 bushels in 1942; wheat, 834,894,000 bushels compared with last year's 981,327,000. Combined production of the four feed grains (corn, oats, barley, and rye), may be 111,000,000 tons, which has been exceeded only twice, but which is still 10 per cent below last year. Drought in Maryland, Virginia, Oklahoma, and Arkansas is causing crops to suffer extensively; in Maryland the loss is estimated at \$7,000,000.

¶ The War Food Administration set a floor of \$13.75 under choice hogs, Chicago basis, and packers will not be permitted to pay less. Earlier, the Office of Price Administration had set a \$14.75 ceiling. This leaves a \$1 margin for fluctuation. Packers were quick to say that hogs will be graded much closer than ever before.

¶ War Food Administrator Marvin Jones decided that food cannot be produced "by directives from Washington," and announced that all crop controls will be removed this year—the first time in ten years. Cautiously, he said: "The wartime food problem is not solved."

## They'll Double Up

In a 2-pound report to the Federal Communications Commission, Western Union Telegraph Co. said that when the merger

with Postal Telegraph, Inc., is complete (approved last week by stockholders), 1,340 offices would be consolidated and 3,163 teleprinter lines eliminated. The released equipment will be "reused as needed in the consolidated offices . . . and surplus equipment will be used to expand coverage to new patrons and establish new offices" where needed.

## Lewis Loses

### AFL Executive Council Blocks Miners' Move for Readmission

John L. Lewis discovered last week that he didn't have as many friends in the American Federation of Labor as he thought. He lost out on his move to have his 530,000 United Mine Workers taken back into the AFL fold in time for the Federation's October convention.

Labor men said it was William Green, AFL president, who tipped the scales against Lewis. Expelled seven years earlier from the United Mine Workers, Green refused to cast the vote which would break the tie barring Lewis.

There was labor politics aplenty, and the AFL executive council (which never before has failed to make a definite recommendation on a union's charter application) referred the whole thing to the union's convention. The reason given out by Green was that Lewis bluntly refused to do anything about District 50 of the UMW until after the miners were back in the AFL. This pet catchall union of Lewis's has members in many fields that had been organized by the AFL and this could cause widespread jurisdictional disputes.\*

### Significance

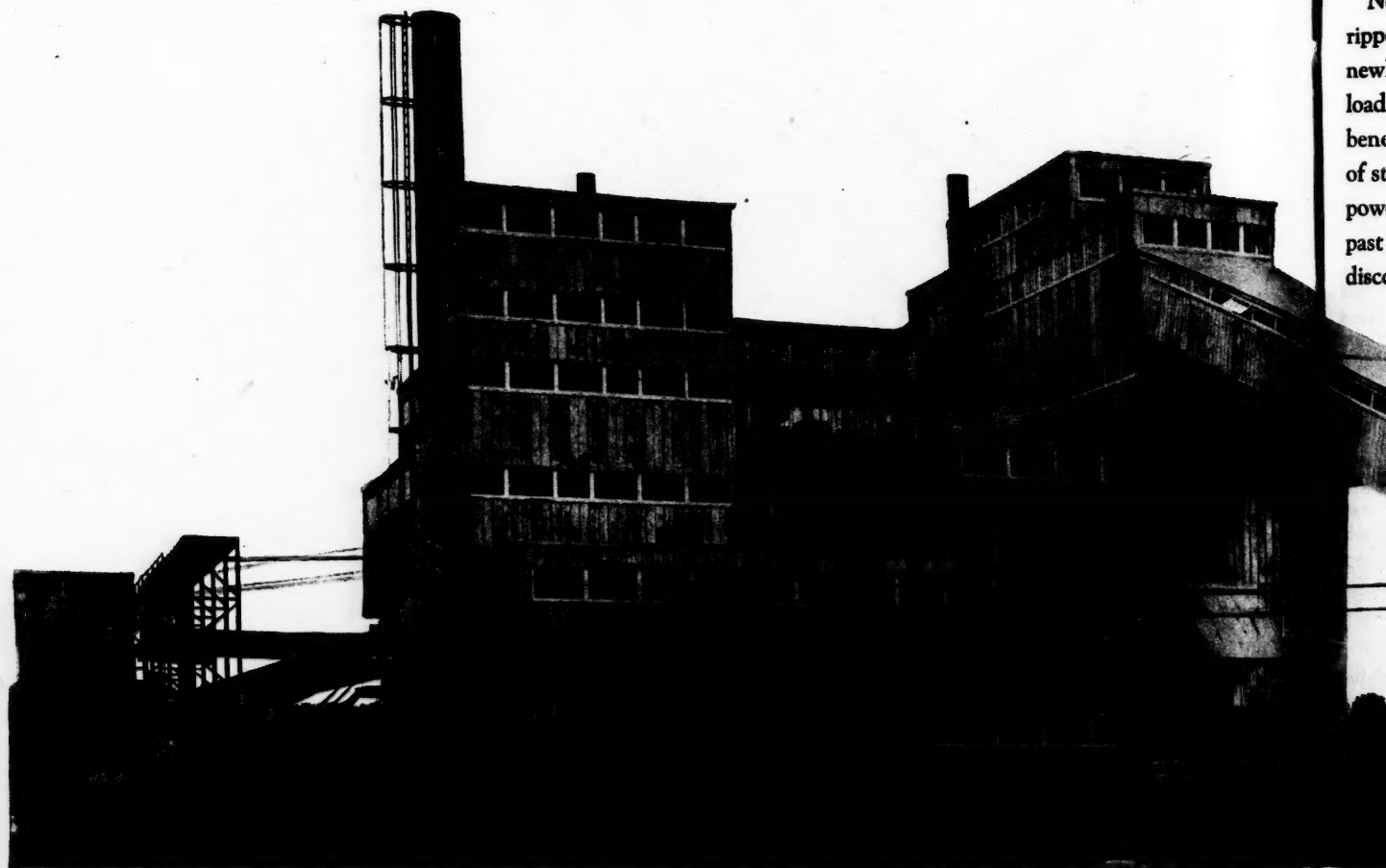
The blocking of Lewis's application went farther than labor politics. Many observers said that it went straight to the White House. Supporting the application was W. L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, a Republican labor chief. (Lewis likewise is a Republican and his hatred of President Roosevelt is well known.) Leading the opposition to the application was Daniel J. Tobin, head of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and labor adviser to the President.

What Lewis wanted was to get back into the AFL before the October convention, perhaps control it, so that he would be in a position to swing labor against the President in the 1944 election.

The big question as the week ended was whether Lewis will withdraw his application. He has virtually said he would if it were not approved at the council meetings just ended. The UMW chief will have friends on the resolutions commit-

\*Lewis's UMW meanwhile won an indirect wage increase Monday when the War Labor Board permitted a 48-hour week in the nation's coal mines to avert a coal shortage.

# They darned a rip a quarter of a mile long to keep coal moving to war industries



**1** Here is the slope belt that carries coal from underground operations to the top of the coal preparation plant. The belt is 4 ft. wide and 1450 ft. long... more than a quarter of a mile. The entire coal output of the mine is carried on this extra strong belt.



**2** The accident occurred just behind this dust screen. The firmly wedged, sharpened jack pipe acted as a perfect cutting tool... aided by the 250-h.p. drive of the belt motor. No belt is made strong enough to withstand such punishment.



**3** This is the spear-shaped head of the 8-foot, heavy steel jack pipe that fell into the rotary coal dump, and pierced the belt and the steel decking. Its flange became wedged so firmly that the jack pipe had to be cut free with acetylene torches.

## UNITED STATES R

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This million dollar coal preparation plant is one of the units that is enabling the coal mining industry to increase its output approximately ten per cent this year. Here, coal is washed, graded and prepared for shipment.

It's a tremendous plant...but its uninterrupted operation depends on the smooth functioning of the conveyor belt that carries coal from far below the surface of the earth to the top of the plant itself where grading and cleaning processes start.

Not long ago an unusual accident occurred which ripped more than 1400 feet of this extra strong belt. A newly sharpened steel jack pipe hurtled down with a load of coal. It pierced the belt and the steel decking beneath it...became firmly wedged between this sheet of steel and the coal-crushing rolls. But the 250-horsepower belt-drive motor droned on...drove the belt past this perfect cutting tool. When the damage was discovered and the belt stopped...plant operations

came to a standstill. Shipments of fuel, vital to America's war industries and railroads, were halted.

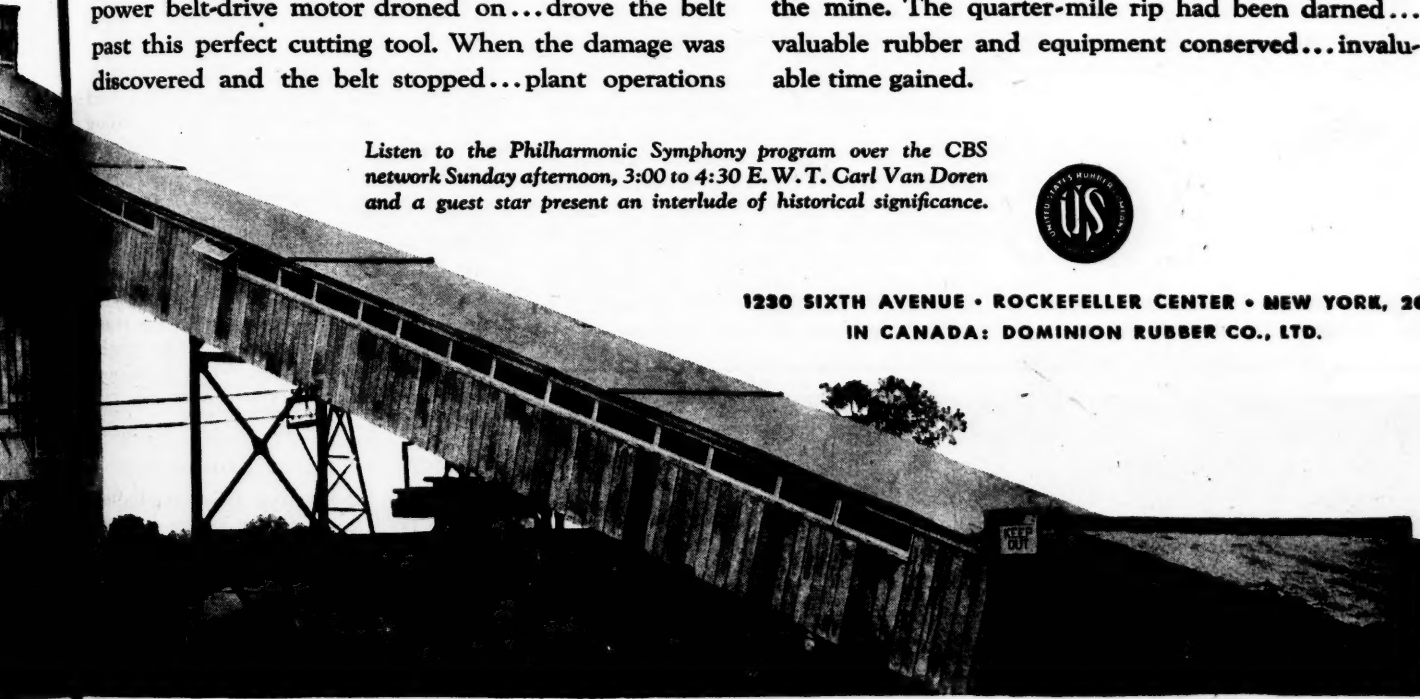
Immediately the plant superintendent telephoned United States Rubber Company. *Would the plant have to shut down until a new belt was built, shipped and installed? Or...could it be repaired?* They said it could...made suggestions which were promptly carried out...4600 rip plates required to do the job were rounded up by the local distributor of industrial supplies. The United States Rubber Company representative went to the plant...stayed on the job continuously until it was completed.

Twenty-five and one-half working hours later the plant was in full swing again. Coal flowed steadily from the mine. The quarter-mile rip had been darned...valuable rubber and equipment conserved...invaluable time gained.

Listen to the Philharmonic Symphony program over the CBS network Sunday afternoon, 3:00 to 4:30 E. W. T. Carl Van Doren and a guest star present an interlude of historical significance.



1230 SIXTH AVENUE • ROCKEFELLER CENTER • NEW YORK, 20  
IN CANADA: DOMINION RUBBER CO., LTD.



**4** The belt was repaired by bolting rip plates of thin steel through it. More than 4600 were used...approximately a ton of steel. The local distributor furnished the first supply; and arranged emergency shipments from factory stock.



**5** After the belt was repaired, it looked like this. The long rip has been darned successfully. The picture was taken after a test run of the belt had been completed satisfactorily and operations were ready to go into full swing again.



**6** The plant is now working at top speed. Valuable time was saved...and very valuable rubber and equipment conserved. United States Rubber Company representatives and engineers are always on call...ready to step into the breach.

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# S R U B B E R C O M P A N Y

tee, but many enemies on the floor where the application would be debated—and they would enjoy taking every possible potshot at him.

## AFL and Postwar

Organized labor as well as business (see page 58) is plenty worried about the lack of a detailed plan for the reconversion of American industry. Labor feels that President Roosevelt's plans for demobilization, while "meritorious and constructive as far as they go," offer "merely temporary stop-gap protection" (see Postwar Horizons).

Thus spoke the executive council of the American Federation of Labor last week in announcing a series of postwar recommendations that businessmen applauded for their soundness and constructiveness:

¶ The real answer to the problem of demobilization is based on the imperative need for private industry to furnish employment. As a first step, the War Production Board should be directed to begin plans now for reconversion, industry by industry and plant by plant, so that we can all be set for action the minute war ends.

¶ The second step: The best incentive for bigger and better business under our free enterprise system is a chance to make a profit. Therefore, capital investment and

industrial expansion for peacetime production must be encouraged. Business firms must be given assurances that they will not be taxed to death.

¶ Every national and international union affiliated with the AFL should take the initiative now in seeking to find a basis for postwar labor-management cooperation.

¶ Tying the entire set of recommendations up in a neat parcel was the council's flat statement that it did not share the pessimistic attitude of those who foresee no escape from a major depression at the conclusion of the war. On the contrary, opportunities for business expansion, unparalleled in the history of the nation, were foreseen.

## SWPC Switch

Because thousands of small factories will have to make civilian goods or go out of business, Brig. Gen. Robert W. Johnson, chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corp., announced last week that he had resigned from the Army. He said that he believes that "from here on out" he can do a better job for the SWPC as a civilian. First step: Set up regional boards in fourteen cities to locate idle facilities and report on severe consumer shortages. Second step: Ask Congress for authority and funds to set up a division in the SWPC to work out postwar problems of small business.

## Liquor

### OPA Orders Price Rollback but Stocks Are Rapidly Lessening

There were too many loopholes in the Office of Price Administration's order last year freezing alcoholic beverage prices at the levels of March 1942. Prices kept right on going up and consumers, especially in war-work centers, complained more and more loudly. So, after several preliminary feints and skirmishes the OPA last week finally put out part of a new order (MPR-445—it filled nineteen newspaper columns) which set national fixed margins on liquor prices. The OPA claimed this would mean a general lowering of consumer prices but could not estimate the average reduction because of wide price disparities between stores and between cities.

Except in the seventeen states which do their own liquor buying and selling and will keep their present systems of holding prices at March 1942 levels, the markups after Aug. 29 will run as follows:

**Retail**—Distilled spirits, 33 1/3 per cent over net cost; wines, 50 per cent; cordials, liqueurs, and specialties, 45 per cent.

**Wholesale**—Distilled spirits, 15 per cent above net cost; wines, 25 per cent; cordials, liqueurs, and specialties, 20 per cent. On sales direct to consumers, the wholesaler—who thereby becomes a retailer—adopts the retailer's markup over his original net cost.

### Significance

The general maximum price regulation failed to hold down liquor prices because of (1) general willful disregard of price ceilings and (2) juggling of brands. The first came about, the OPA says, "through misunderstanding or evasion and violation." The second occurred because, under the original rule, a sponsor bringing out a new brand was permitted to set his prices in accordance with "the most closely comparable product." The trade says some "new" brands were not new at all but were old brands on which a desired markup could not be obtained, hence were relabeled, and as "new" brands were offered for sale at a higher price.

The OPA frankly admits its new order covers only the first half of the problem—disregard of price ceilings—by providing for stricter enforcement. Brand juggling, it says, will be given attention later.

As planned MPR-445 was supposed to contain seven articles, but as issued it contains only Articles I, V, and VII. None of these make the all-important provision of establishing at the distillery level for new brands flat prices based on age, proof, and formula. Presumably these will be set in the still-to-be-issued Articles II, III, IV, and VI. By way of apology for the four missing articles, the OPA instead issued a five-page press release explaining that

(Continued on Page 71)



**Garden Truck:** Thanks to the visible charms of these three girls and some invisible press agency the United States last week learned that the Pueblo (Colo.) Fair will be held Aug. 23-27. The press agent produced the girls and called them HAGS (for Hoeing and Growing "in Victory gardens"), the girls produced the figures, and photo editors from coast to coast reproduced the picture. The fair gets the girls' garden produce.

8 Miles up to the Stratosphere go Lockheed "Lightnings"



### Their Engine Cooling Systems SAFE . . . from freezing, clogging, leaking or over-heating

Up, up, they go, where even the highest-flying bombers cannot . . . then down from the clouds they come—like forked vengeance. How can they do it—and stay in one piece? Design and engineering providing *extra* strength and dependability is the answer. Their engine cooling systems, for example, are equipped with Winchester Cartridge Core Tube Radiators.

Made of pure copper, with walls only 6/1000ths of an inch thick, Winchester Radiator Tubes, thanks to Winchester's COLD copper-extrusion process, are seamless and so assembled that *their entire outer surface is cooling area.*

**WINCHESTER RADIATOR TUBES RESIST CORROSION . . . DEFY BURSTING.** Pure copper, Winchester Cartridge Core Tubes will not corrode under regular operating conditions. And they won't burst from freezing, because the coolant flows on the *outside* of the tubes. If freezing should compress a tube, causing a "set" and so restricting air flow, passing a rod through it restores it to normal shape.

**IF WOUNDED THEY QUICKLY FLY AGAIN.** Pictures below show how to replace Winchester Cartridge Core Tubes should they be punctured in action or by accident. They explain, too, why millions of Winchester Cartridge Core Tubes are used to keep planes and tanks in constant action.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY  
New Haven, Connecticut  
Division of WESTERN CARTRIDGE COMPANY

# WINCHESTER

TRADE MARK

"On Guard for America Since 1866"

COPYR., 1943, WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., DIVISION OF WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO.



#### HARDER JOBS WANTED FOR THESE SENSATIONAL TUBES

No War Baby, Winchester Cartridge Core Tubes have 25 years of service behind their performance. They offer these spectacular features:

- Of pure copper, thus corrosion-proof.
- Seamless,—safe against leaks.
- Coolant on outside — no damage from freezing.
- 1,728 cartridge core tubes per square foot.
- Avoid waste space in radiator assembly—minimum of solder.
- Permit tailoring radiator, to fit any dimension or design.
- Provide up to 25% greater cooling per square foot than others.

If out of your engineering knowledge, experience, research and skill you are contemplating a new fighting machine for Uncle Sam . . . are dreaming up a startling new post-war automobile, or similar product, write Radiator Division, Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Connecticut.

## BUSINESS TIDES

## What Will Happen When We Lick Hitler

## V. The Stock Market

by RALPH ROBEY

*Students of the stock market make a sharp distinction between "war stocks" and "peace stocks." What is likely to be the relative behavior of these two groups when the war ends? Should we expect a pretty wide-open break in the market as a whole or is it likely to be a highly selective readjustment? In other words, if one shows wisdom in the selection of stocks today can he look forward to holding them into the postwar period without having them seriously decline at the war's end?*

Granting one assumption, these are perhaps the easiest of all the major questions to answer about the postwar period. This assumption is that the stock market doesn't get out of hand before the war is over. So far it has behaved remarkably well. Prices today are close to what they were when the war broke out in Europe in 1939.

Granting this assumption, then, what can we expect from the market when the war is over?

We must expect, in fact we can be certain about it, that if the war comes to a sudden and unexpected end the market will suffer a decline. By the very nature of securities markets that is inevitable. The ending of the war will immediately raise a host of questions about the future of certain companies. Will they be ordered to stop all war work at once? Will they get paid for work in progress? How much of their profits will be taken away from them by renegotiation? How long will it take them to get back into peacetime production? Will they maintain their old position in their industries? And so forth.

Such questions will have a disturbing influence on the market and will cause many people to liquidate their holdings of securities. And these sellers will be joined by those who as a matter of conservative policy always lighten their loads in periods of uncertainty and by those who are convinced that it will be possible for them to buy back what they sell at a lower price a little later.

So we must expect some real selling in the market when the war ends, and in the case of certain "war stocks" the decline may be fairly sharp. But that

does not mean either that the market will break wide open or that the decline will be prolonged.

It does not mean this for four principal reasons.

In the first place, as indicated above, stock prices today, with an amazingly small percentage of exceptions, are not high either in relation to their current earnings or in relation to their postwar prospects.

Secondly, an enormous amount of so-called "smart money"—that is, the money of large investors who only come into the market when they are convinced that a major trend is in the making—is being held idle awaiting a more opportune time for investment. If the reaction of the market at the end of the war carries prices to below what these investors believe to be the inherent value of the stocks, they will step in and take advantage of what they conceive to be good long-term bargains.

Thirdly, when the war is over it is at least possible that many of those who for patriotic reasons have been putting their surplus funds in low-yield War Bonds will begin to look for investments which will give them a larger return. How much this will amount to can only be surmised, and will depend partly on how much prices decline, but obviously there could be enough such shifting to be a powerful factor in the market.

Finally, there is certain to be an immense amount of talk in the immediate postwar period about the danger of inflation. Stocks are generally regarded as one of the best hedges against inflation, and in consequence such talk is certain to bring more or less buying into the market.

What does all this mean on balance? It is not possible to be too definite about this, because too much depends upon what happens in the meantime. But the consensus of those who study such questions is that the break in the market will not be extreme and that it will be short-lived. Granting this conclusion is well founded; it follows that if one shows wisdom in the selection of stocks he buys today, he need have no fear of what will happen to them when we lick Hitler.



LESSON  
FOR  
AUGUST

Out on the Arizona desert where the thermometer is boiling up around 120° this summer, hundreds of Kinner engines are earning a new record for dependability in their daily primary training grind. And when another sub-zero winter blows over Canada this fall, other Kinnners will help to keep the British training program going, too.

Few owners can ever subject their engines to such sustained torture. But it is satisfying for Kinner owners to know that in August they won't have to worry about their Kinnners next January. Kinner Motors, Inc., Glendale, California.



**KINNER**  
AIRCRAFT ENGINES



(Continued from Page 68)

"limited personnel and budget . . . made it impossible to complete the job at this time," and promising action on the rest of the order "as speedily as possible."

Regardless of any pricing regulations, whisky stocks are getting lower and lower because all beverage-alcohol production facilities have been diverted to war needs and no new whisky is being made. Even with voluntary rationing to retail outlets, stocks in warehouses fell from 538,910,000 gallons on June 30, 1942, to 435,519,000 gallons a year later. Distillers intend to hold on to at least the 100,000,000 gallons which they will need after the war for blending and to resume normal operations. Add to this 95,000,000 gallons for evaporation in aging (22 per cent of the current stock), and there will be left about 240,000,000 gallons for the public. At present rates of restricted consumption this will last about two years. Already, certain brands and types are all but gone.

Furthermore, there is springing into existence a sort of modern bootlegger dealing in black-market liquors. The New York Herald Tribune last Sunday told of a Washington bar owner who was offered \$30,000 for his \$10,000 stock. Such purchases, of course, could not be sold except at many times the legal markup.

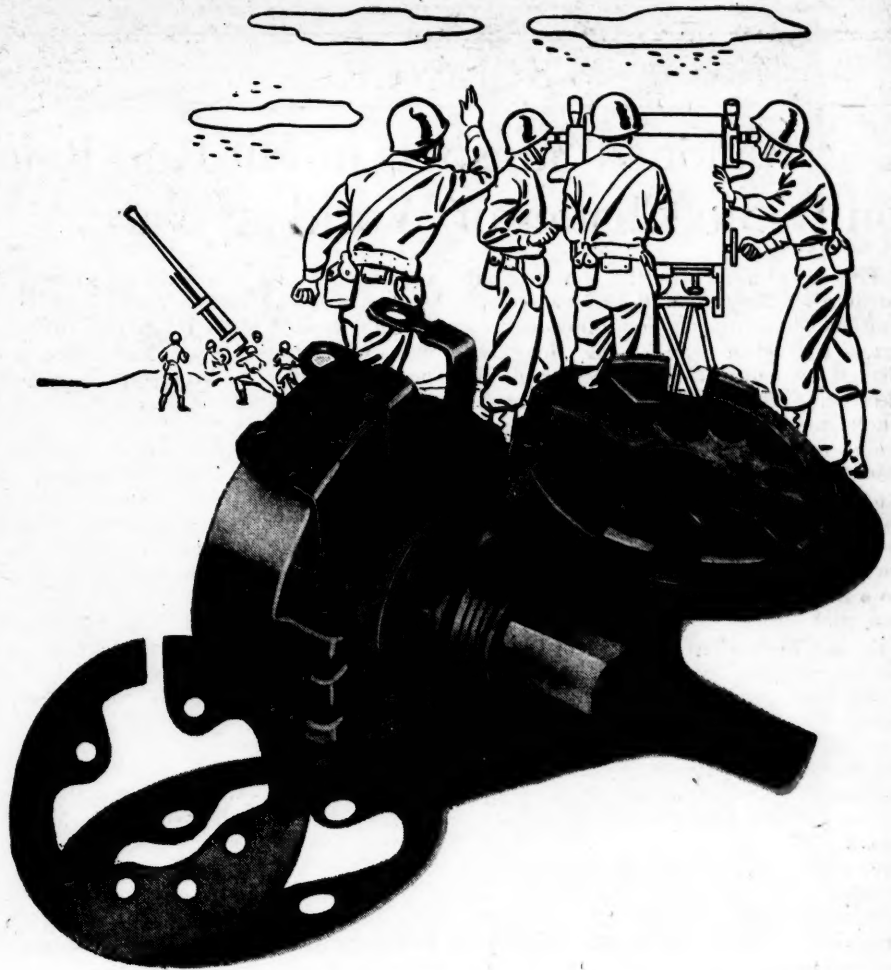
There is, however, one tiny gleam of hope: The War Production Board announced less than a fortnight ago that it is considering permitting the diversion of part of the present industrial alcohol production to the beverage trade. The distillers hope this may amount to about 10 per cent of total industrial output.

## Let 'Em Eat Cake

Complaining housewives who said they could not find the 2 per cent drop in the June-July cost of living announced by the Department of Labor received an answer last week from A. Ford Hinrichs, acting commissioner of labor statistics: Perhaps they are living in the wrong cities.

## Half a Loaf

With worried references to October, the peak traffic month, the railroads last year asked the government for 80,000 new freight cars to meet estimated 1943 requirements. The 1,800,000 cars on the rails averaged eighteen years old and were traveling an unprecedented 49 miles daily, highballing along at much greater speeds with heavier loads than ever before. The hard-pressed War Production Board early this year promised 20,000 freight cars, plus 6,000 authorized but not delivered in 1942. Last week, after rooting around in steel stockpiles allocated to the railroads, the government came up with construction material for 5,801 extra freight cars and promptly issued orders to twelve of the nation's principal car builders to get into action. This means that about 32,000 of the 80,000 cars requested will be forthcoming.



## INSUROK at the heart of a wartime weapon

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INSUROK, laminated and molded, was widely used in electrical and radio applications before the war—and will continue to be used for similar purposes after the war. Many postwar products now being

planned can be made better and more economically by using one or more of the many types and grades of INSUROK.

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## SCIENCE

# Rationed Sunspots in Hit-Run Raid on Radio Chatter of World at War

For eighteen months the sun had cut no didoes sufficiently serious to interrupt continent-to-continent radio broadcasting across the Seven Seas—it was almost as though he had withheld the fire of his electronic artillery so earthlings everywhere could listen to the greatest martial drama of history. A less sentimental explanation for solar good behavior had been supplied by the Carnegie Institution's Department of Terrestrial Magnetism: only seven sunspots were espied in June, the lowest count in 50 years.\* And we were close to the minimum point in the eleven-year spot cycle.

So, last week, Henry Cassirer of Columbia Broadcasting System's short-wave listening station in New York and his associates were talking. How strange it was, they said, that reception had been so perfect for so long just when the need for perfection was most urgent. Perhaps old Sol was listening in himself. Then, at 5 p.m. EWT on Sunday, Aug. 8, both short-wave conversations and code signals began to fade.

At 9 p.m., the London overseas radio broadcast: "There are sunspots; reception has become much worse and we are unable to broadcast to you further." Mackay Radio & Television reported all long-distance radio service interrupted for many hours; RCA and NBC said many programs had interference. The British Broadcasting Corp. thought the situation was bad but boasted it had succeeded in making a re-

\* In 1942, sunspots averaged 30 per day; in 1938, an extremely "spotty" year, the daily average was 110.

ording of a London program at 7 p.m. Actors in other studios complained that it made them "feel funny" to play to audiences which they knew weren't there, but many continued to present skits just in case they might be heard—somewhere—by "the boys."

The CBS listening post called the blackout world-wide. Rome and Berlin could be heard only intermittently; communication was disrupted between London and North Africa. Monday morning the signals improved, although continuing noisy; they faded again at night. And Tuesday morning a lightning storm in the New York region superimposed additional serious reception difficulties. Australia, which was blacked out much of Monday, became audible for a time on Tuesday.

**What Happened?** It was easier to describe the effects than to place a finger on a cause. Dr. Seth B. Nicholson, Mount Wilson Observatory astronomer, told NEWSWEEK that a small group of spots had developed near the center of the sun, but it was surprising that such minor blemishes could have created global repercussions.

RCA research engineers provided the latest explanation as to how these and other sunspots interfere with reception: the spots eject electrons which, shooting through space at the speed of light, strike layers of electrically charged particles which lie between 60 and 200 miles above the earth. Ordinarily, these electrified layers, like mirrors, relay radio waves onward by reflecting them back to earth. But a severe electronic barrage from the sun

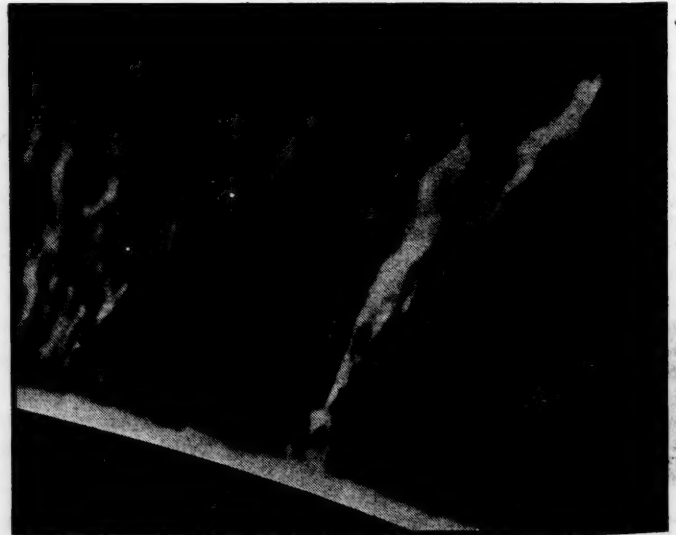
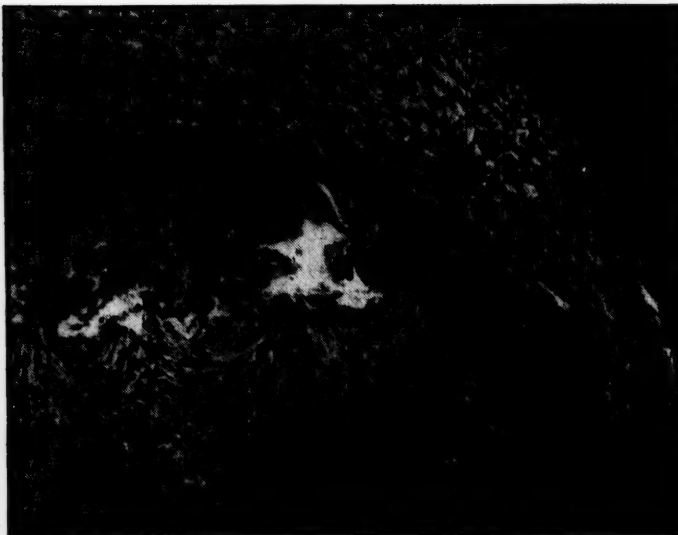
pushes the layers down to an altitude of only some 45 miles. And when this happens short-wave signals, instead of being reflected, are absorbed and rapidly disappear.

Besides knocking out reception with electrons, the sun sometimes performs the same trick with ultraviolet light. This bombards the earth when flaming eruptions of hydrogen gas occur, presumably during the birth of sunspots. But usually the fade-outs caused by these outbursts last only a few hours and cause trouble only in daylight areas of the earth.

**Spotting Spots:** Because the sun rotates once every 25 to 27 days, RCA scientists have succeeded in working out a method of predicting, if spots are present, just when they will be in a position to cause a fade-out. Armed with these predictions they are able then to plan ahead how to minimize the effects. For example, much can be done by arranging to alter short-wave frequencies to suit the occasion, or to switch from short waves to extremely long ones (from 10,000 to 19,000 meters). These giant waves are too big to be absorbed; in fact they actually are received better when reflecting layers are pushed down by solar sniping.

Yet the most ingenious method of sidestepping fade-outs stems from the discovery that the disturbances are exceedingly intense in the layers above the magnetic pole while scarcely noticeable above the Equator. Thus, in the higher latitudes of North America, the most serious disruptions occur in east-west reception, but the north-south broadcasts remain audible. So RCA engineers, instead of broadcasting direct to London, transmit programs almost due south to Buenos Aires and thence northeast to England, the midpoint of the second leg of the trip still being in low and untroubled latitudes.

What will the sun's deportment be in the future? It should be a bit shaky next



From book: Splendors of the Sky (Mt. Wilson Observatory)

Giant solar spots, sometimes 50,000 miles across, riddle global radio listening; at right, crimson tongues of gas are seen to leap 80,000 miles from the surface of the sun

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*"I want to say a few words  
to the people back home"*

*"They came out of the sun — there were six of them. When they turned back there were only three . . . As for me, I shouldn't be here to tell it, I guess, but I am. That's why I want to say a few words to the people back home.*

*"I want to thank the people who built that plane of mine. Up there, our chances depend upon the sturdiness and the workmanship in every part that goes into the planes we fly. It was the plane and the people who built it that gave me another chance."*

To that brave American flyer, we at Curtiss-Wright have this to say:

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today's Warhawk is the toughest and deadliest of the whole P-40 family.

Planes like yours have knocked down from three to twenty enemy ships for every P-40 lost. They've come back with the tail surfaces shot away, the fuselage ripped by cannon shell, the gas tank, wings and engine riddled, the hydraulic lines smashed... In the worst fighting of this war — often against the most impossible odds — they've brought pilots like you safely home.

For no failure on our part shall deprive you of another chance. The finest in skill and workmanship that we know how to give you is our job in this war . . . building planes in which every part — every single rivet — will help to bring you through.

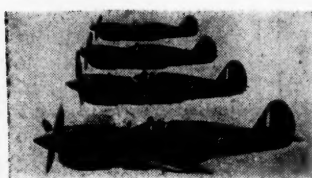
And when you return home, all the skills, all the knowledge and the vast facilities of the industry that is behind you today will be a rich legacy for your future — the great peacetime era of the air . . . **LOOK TO THE SKY, AMERICA!**



Under U.S. Navy protection, newest and deadliest of the P-40 Warhawk series are being delivered to every Allied fighting front. Many squadrons have also been flown to battle areas on overwater flights previously impossible for fighter planes.



AAF Headquarters, China, July 23 — "The largest raid ever made against American installations . . . about 160 bombers and fighters...was rebuffed with 16 enemy craft destroyed and many damaged by out-numbered P-40 Warhawks."



Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 14—"Allied fighter planes downed a total of 78 German and Italian aircraft, losing 12 . . . A veteran Warhawk unit from the former Desert Air Force shot down 20 Axis planes on June 10."

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## Horsefly, Don't Bother Me

One scorching summer day in 1867 "Portuguese" Phillips, a noted horseman, limped into Fort Kearney, Wyo., gasping that his favorite mount, Old Blaze, had been trapped in an arroyo and torn to ribbons by flies "as big as your fist." On another occasion, a comparable anecdote was recounted by Col. Charles Goodnight, an old Kansas plainsman. He was trying to break his pet buffalo bull to a plow, he said, when it was attacked by a fly so mammoth that it caused the bull to run away and tear down 2 miles of barbed-wire fence. And the late Wyatt Earp, an Oklahoma pioneer, swore that while he was skinning buffaloes near Pawhuska he amused himself for an hour by shooting horseflies with a Sharps rifle.

Again last week such fly lies won considerable credence in southeastern and central Kansas where a sudden plague of horseflies (Tabanidae) was bedeviling man and beast alike. Farmers reported—truthfully—that milk production was being affected and that farmhands were losing time fighting the insects. The invasion began two weeks ago and may last another month. A wet spring and continuously damp soil, favoring larvae, is blamed for the visitation. The swarms are mostly made up of black flies with bodies "nearly an inch long," but contain some smaller, gray varieties. The female horsefly, or gadfly, has a piercing proboscis that permits it to suck blood from animals with dispatch and efficiency. Bites, although not normally poisonous, are



N. Y. Public Library

painful enough to make a Kansas preacher cuss.

Prof. George A. Dean, Kansas State College entomologist, told NEWSWEEK: "There's not a thing we can do." Sprays which are effective against common flies are like so much water against "the big black fellers," and nets won't stop them either when they are really bloodthirsty. Heavy cotton blankets have been tried as protectors, but they, too, failed. However, Fred Kirk, a farmer near Emporia, says his hogs are smarter than human beings. The hogs discovered that all they needed to do was to lie against the poultry-yard fence; the chickens did the rest by picking off the insects as fast as they zoomed to a landing.

¶ Whether the 1943 model horseflies are as savage as those which minced up Old Blaze is a question, but here are some modern myths: Farm kids run straws through horseflies and watch them take off like P-38s; farm hands impale them on pitch forks; and the hungriest, spurning horses, take out after tractors and try to bite them.

year, becoming increasingly mischievous until, about 1948, it will be disgraceful. By 1954, the next sunspot minimum, it should be highly decorous unless—whatever happened last week again upsets scientific calculations.

### Appendix to Allergy

If you are a sneezer, a gasper, or a scratcher, you are more likely than other mortals to be rushed to a hospital for removal of your appendix. This follows from a tentative finding that the long-sought general cause of appendicitis is an allergy, reported by Dr. L. O. Dutton of El Paso in the forthcoming issue of a new medical journal, the *Annals of Allergy*.

Scrutinizing the cases of 87 persons who had lost their appendixes on the operating table, he discovered that 45, or more than half the group, had been sufferers from hay fever, asthma, or hives. And, as less than a tenth of the population is afflicted with the allergies producing these three conditions, Dr. Dutton suspects appendicitis itself is linked with identical or similar allergies. A study of 33 additional cases strengthened his theory.

### Prostigmine for Polio

A drug that would banish the blight of infantile paralysis would cause humanitarians to toss their hats into the air. The time for cheering had not arrived, but last week, in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, two Minneapolis doctors revealed preliminary success in supplementing the Kenny treatment with prostigmine, a drug that stimulates muscles.

Drs. Herman Kabat and M. E. Knapp gave prostigmine by mouth and injection to twenty victims of polio. Seventeen of the patients had been ill from two to six months, two for only four weeks, and one for sixteen months.

In a majority of cases, the investigators said, the drug appeared to accelerate recovery . . . Range of motion was increased . . . Deformities decreased . . . Muscle spasm improved more rapidly when prostigmine was added to the Kenny routine (hot packs and gentle manipulation). Even the case treated sixteen months after onset showed definite improvement. But Drs. Kabat and Knapp insisted that more cases must be treated before the drug's value could be fully established.

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## BOOKS

### Pocket Bismarck

As the twilight of the ersatz gods begins to glow over the Third Reich, it might be profitable to look into the histories of some of the high Nazis and to review their handiwork. The big three—Hitler, Göring, and Goebbels—have been fairly well publicized in English; a fourth, who has not, is Joachim von Ribbentrop, whose responsi-



*Ribbentrop, propaganda papa . . .*

bility for this war is just slightly less than his Führer's. He is now the subject of a biography by Dr. Paul Schwarz, a German career diplomat of twenty years' standing who left the service after the Nazis came to power. Since then, however, the author has kept up a steady and clandestine correspondence with his old colleagues in the Wilhelmstrasse and has been able to build up a complete dossier on the man who rose by toadying tactics from the playboy of Berlin's second-class café society to Germany's Foreign Minister.

Schwarz's book is unfortunately not very well written, for he insisted upon doing the writing himself—in English. It has the ring of sincerity, however, and sometimes, when the author forgets his customary tone of genial irony, his pages shimmer with patriotic indignation.

Hitler's "pocket Bismarck" emerges from this biography a very queer fish indeed. Search as one may through Ribbentrop's record, there is no trace of the toughness of mind, strength of character, or consistency of viewpoint that one usually finds in successful statesmen, no matter how "good" or "bad" their politics are. Ribbentrop (the "von" was a tricky little coup he slipped over by having a re-

mote and noble aunt "adopt" him) has been for sale since his early youth in Canada.

Impressed with big names, titles, and wealth, he saw to it that he was always in the company of men who could do him some good. He married a rich girl, whose family looked upon the match as a calamity long before they had any real reason to question the man's character, and using her father's influence he became a successful liquor dealer and exporter and climbed up a few more rungs on the social ladder.

When the Nazis came in, Ribbentrop was on hand. He had been a secret Nazi and friend of the man with the funny little mustache for some years, had entertained him at his elegant villa, and, with the subtle aid of Frau von Ribbentrop, had even schooled the Führer-to-be in table manners and suchlike gentle arts.

One of the few Nazis, at the beginning, with money and civilized speech and appearance, Ribbentrop was useful from the first. He could, as the saying in the Wilhelmstrasse went, "read The London Times"; he knew England and the English. (It turned out later, of course, that he didn't know them as well as he thought, for Ribbentrop was the man who sold Hitler on the idea that the British would never fight for Poland.)

From his first real diplomatic job as an ambassador-at-large, Ribbentrop never lost sight of his ambition: to become Foreign Minister. How he did, by what intrigues and crookery, is Dr. Schwarz's story, and



*. . . was hamnier back in 1914 when he played a lover's part in Canadian amateur theatricals*

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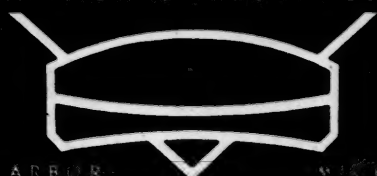
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it is more than a biography of one man; it is an intimate history of a foreign policy which resulted in events too well known to all of us.

Dr. Schwarz's book is especially interesting for the light it sheds on the relations between old-time German diplomats and the Nazi plug-uglies who took over the Wilhelmstrasse. It is heartening to read of the quiet resistance of the honest career men in the service to the men who debauched German honor in the eyes of the world. It is also a little sad that so few of these men really did anything about a situation they knew would lead only to disaster. After all, writing sly and snickering letters to each other about the oafish Nazis (they signed them "Heilt Hitler," which means "cure Hitler—if you can") and discreetly referring to His Excellency the Foreign Minister, as "Der Narr" (the Fool) isn't quite enough to stop a nihilist revolution. (THIS MAN RIBBENTROP. By Dr. Paul Schwarz. 303 pages. Illustrations. Index. Julian Messner. \$3.)

## War Prisoner in Germany

Jean Hélon is a well-known French painter of abstract pictures who left his home in the United States to fight for his country when war broke out in Europe. Like millions of his brothers-in-arms, he was not allowed to fight; after only a few futile days of war, Hélon was captured and made prisoner. That is the beginning of the story he tells in "They Shall Not Have Me," one of the most human narratives of the war and as exciting an escape story as any novelist ever cooked up.

There have been many personal stories of the fall of France—too many, perhaps. Hélon's book is different because it deals almost solely with the life of a prisoner of war in the Reich and paints a telling picture of conditions inside Germany from one man's vantage point.

From the day he was shut up in a prison camp, Hélon dreamed of escape. He says it is curious that soldiers, who are given instructions for nearly every contingency, are not furnished with pamphlets on the art of escaping. To a certain extent, Hélon has rectified this oversight, for his book is, among other things, a primer on the art of duping police, making civilian clothes out of army uniforms, doctoring passports, trumping up phony ailments, faking accents, and the hundred and one tricks one must master in order to take French leave of a military prison camp.

The author was in Germany nineteen months before he skipped. For a time he dug potatoes on a Junker estate near the Polish border, living with his fellows in squalor, on a starvation diet, and constantly harassed by the petty meannesses and abuse of the guards. For one "interminable year," the prisoners' *Kommando*, or camp, was the hold of a stinking banana freighter which was tied to a dock in Stettin, the city from which Hélon finally escaped to unoccupied France. During this time, Hélon and his companions organized



a definite campaign to sabotage German morale. They invented cynical slogans about such things as the many German dead on the Russian front, which they slyly passed on to their German co-workers, and became specialists in spreading snide little rumors which planted seeds of defeatism in the minds of the supermen. The theory of all this was that every little bit helps; it also relieved the dreaded monotony of their existence.

Hélión writes with satisfactory attention to the minutiae of a prisoner's life, and, like a good reporter, he answers questions before they are voiced. When you finish his book, you have the feeling that you know pretty well what a prisoner of war in modern Germany is up against. (**THEY SHALL NOT HAVE ME.** By Jean Hélión. 435 pages. Dutton. \$3.)

**OTHER NEW BOOKS**

**THE HOME FRONT.** By David Hinshaw. 352 pages. Putnam. \$3. If you examine the files of a good daily paper from Pearl Harbor until now you will find essentially the material in this book. But Hinshaw has organized and interpreted that mass of data so that it is meaningful and readable. It is the story of the United States' adjustment to war—first, the citizens' reaction to the Japanese attack, to rationing, and the War Bond campaign; second, the government's record on everything from local OPA boners to diplomatic issues. Inclined to upbraid the executive end of things, the author is more sympathetic toward Congress, since it must work in the open and has no publicity department spending "millions of dollars of the taxpayers' funds in explaining away its failures, covering up its mistakes and glorifying its triumphs as has the executive department." Hinshaw also discusses labor's contribution—1,323 strikes in war industries in the first ten months of 1942, the farmer and the food situation, and even the postwar world of plastics and dehydrated food.

**STALWART SWEDEN.** By Joachim Joesten. 215 pages. Doubleday, Doran. \$2.50. Despite its title, this is no eulogy on the "model country" of snow-capped mountains and healthy economics. Joachim Joesten's experiences as a foreign correspondent writing in Sweden from 1934 to 1940 would not justify a eulogy. He first was forced to leave because he insisted on writing against the Nazis and on candid reporting of events within Sweden. Then, when he was forced to return to the country fleeing for his life the day the Germans overran Denmark, he was thrown into a concentration camp. However, Joesten (who is a member of NEWSWEEK's staff) bases his disapproval of Sweden's role in this war on her dealings with Germany, and her traditional enmity toward Russia makes him wonder how practical it is to count on her help in case of an Allied invasion of Scandinavia.



**DETECTIVE:** Submersive activities, eh?

**MELTING ICE:** It's the soda's fault . . . honest! When I melt in ordinary club soda, my escaping air bubbles take the sparkle-bubbles for a ride right out of the drink. Then my ice water drowns what sparkle and tang is left.

**DETECTIVE:** Tell that to the jury.



**D.A.:** Okay, Coldface—re-enact the crime.

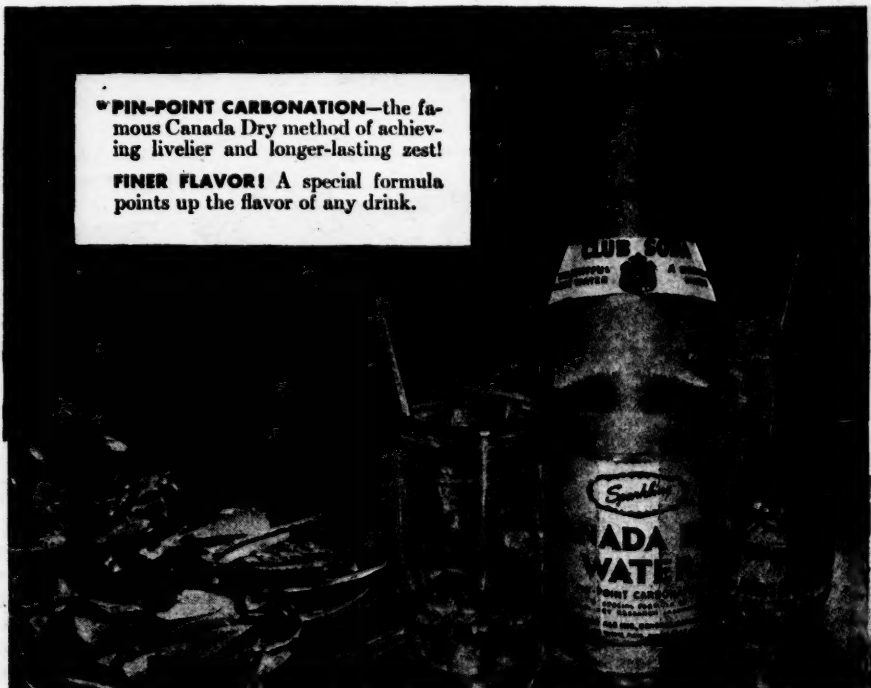
**MELTING ICE:** How can I? That's Canada Dry Water. It's got "PIN-POINT CARBONATION."\* Too many bubbles. Millions of 'em. Drinks stay lively to the bottom, darn it.



**JUDGE:** Umpteen days in the cooler and still sparkling? Where's the evidence?

**D.A.:** Taste it. A recapped bottle of Canada Dry Water kept in the refrigerator holds its life like a brief holds words!

\***PIN-POINT CARBONATION**—the famous Canada Dry method of achieving livelier and longer-lasting zest!  
**FINER FLAVOR!** A special formula points up the flavor of any drink.



**CANADA DRY WATER** HELP CONSERVE vital materials. Please return deposit bottles promptly.

## RADIO

### Burma Shave

Eric Sevareid has had his share of close calls. The husky and handsome 30-year-old Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent survived the fall of Paris in 1940 (during one tense night his wife gave birth to twin sons). He left the French capital just ahead of the Nazi troops, dodged the Luftwaffe to reach Bordeaux with the fleeing French Cabinet, and made a series of exclusive, dispassionate news broadcasts of the Third Republic's death rattles. For one 24-hour stretch, Sevareid's reports from the coastal city were the sole link with the outside world. And he got to London in time for the blitz.

As an antidote to war-front life, the radio reporter took a breather in the network's Washington bureau, becoming its chief last year. Then, last month, he won a roving assignment in the Middle and Far East. He started for Chungking.

On Aug. 2, somewhere in India, Sevareid boarded a four-motored transport plane for the Chinese capital. A scant 100 miles from the nearest Allied outpost the

A rescue party set out also afoot from the Allied outpost, hacking its way through the jungle. As it happened the nineteen stranded men—including William L. Stanton, a member of the United States Board of Economic Warfare, John Davies Jr., second secretary of the American Embassy in Chungking, and several high-ranking Chinese army officers—were only 20 miles as the crow flies from a railroad line. But CBS officials last week held little hope of putting Sevareid on the air for a couple of months. Between the survivors and the railroad are high mountains and rescuers and rescued will have to take the long way around. Meanwhile, Sevareid and party sent out the following message via the original version of talkie-walkie—the native runner: "All are comfortable, awaiting rescue party, natives friendly."

### Jack the Nazi Killer

Jack Armstrong, "the Aaaall-American Boy," eased into adolescence a fortnight ago, an unusually active youngster for his ten years. Traveling to the four corners of the globe he has rubbed elbows with Tibetan lamas, tracked that arch-villain

Speza Island off Casablanca with Spanish guerrillas whom he recently rescued from "pirates." Jack and his friends—Uncle Jim, and Billy and Betty Fairfield—battled Nazis trying to capture the island. The Spanish garrison had been doped. But Armstrong & Co. somehow held the fort.

Jack is no superhero with flying cape, bulging muscles, and X-ray vision. And it is up to Dr. Martin L. Reymert, director of the Mooseheart Laboratory for Child Research, Mooseheart, Ill., to keep him from getting that way. As the program's consultant, he passes on each script written by Irving J. Crump, the managing editor of *Boy's Life*. Dr. Reymert insists on a fairly plausible plot, good grammar, and an absence of profanity, brutal murder, torture, and kidnapping.

So far there have been four Jack Armstrongs, starting with Jim Ameche, the brother of Don. For the past four years Charles Flynn, the 22-year-old son of Bess Flynn, author of the daytime serial, *Bachelor's Children*, has been the Jack-of-all-tribulations. And no one can argue with Jack's drawing power. There are more than a million members of the Jack Armstrong Write-A-Fighter Corps, who are pledged to send at least one letter a month to a member of the armed forces, collect scrap, plant Victory gardens, and sell War Bonds and Stamps. What may be open to question, however, is the newest claim of Jack's publicists: "Jack's present position in the juvenile world is somewhere between that held by General MacArthur and Eddie Rickenbacker."



Sevareid (right) got the message out by primitive talkie-walkie

plane developed engine trouble, wirelessly its position, and started to come down. Sevareid and eighteen others parachuted into a dense section of the Burmese jungle populated by head-hunters—but luckily no Japs. A few hours later a rescue plane located the survivors near a native village. On the side of a hill was a parachute-cloth message: "Send medical man with rescue party." Col. Donald D. Flickinger, a 37-year-old flight surgeon from California, and two aides promptly bailed out of the searching plane.

Lazarro to his Central American hide-out, made a mad bull elephant in Indo-China say uncle, and escaped from a Philippine cave tastefully filled with mummies.

Intrepid Jack has rounded out an even decade of dangerous living as the hero of a children's program heard on the Blue network five times a week (5:30 p.m. EWT). But after surviving the perils of more than 2,200 consecutive broadcasts, he still shows no sign of joining that other dangerous liver, Il Duce in decline. Currently, the heroic juvenile has been on

### Italian Tongue Twisters

If the Allied high command had given a little thought to the peace and comfort of radio newscasters, they would have stayed out of Sicily. For ever since the first landing barges scraped Sicilian shores, American announcers and commentators have twisted their tongues around such (to them) unpronounceables as Castoreale, Taormina, and Sant' Agata di Militello. Philologically minded listeners held their peace for a while. Then they let go.

The New York papers have been particularly full of their complaints. "Why do practically all our radio announcers and commentators insist on always putting the wrong accent on Italian geographical names?" asked one letter to *The Herald Tribune*. And a *Times* reader declared: "This writer heard four broadcasters describe an air attack on Cagliari; three of the four put the accent on the wrong syllable . . . Porto Empedocle has the accent on the syllable 'pe'; one broadcaster, believe it or not, called this place Empy-dokel." That letter-to-the-editor author may eat his fountain pen when he learns that American troops in Sicily fondly refer to the town as Okel Dokel.

Probably it is true that the majority of radio broadcasters do not have the linguistic background essential to the correct pronunciation of foreign proper names, but their employers practically break their

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## There'll be NO NIGHTMARE in my dream home

*"I've had enough of the nightmare of playing furnace man . . . of galloping cellar stairs. I'm going to have automatic gas heating . . . the Bryant kind . . . and nothing else will do!"*

When building of the nation's postwar homes begins, many of the things that were "good enough" a few years ago are going to rate as something strictly of a dark and ancient age. And features not long ago regarded as exclusive to the costly residence will be found well within the building and operating budgets of less expensive homes.

During these war years, Mr. and Mrs. America have done some pencil-and-paper figuring in regard to heating systems. Surprisingly, perhaps, they have discovered that the comfort, convenience and cleanliness of automatic gas heating costs no more in the long run. With gas, there will be no fuel delivery and residue disposal costs. There will be less need for renewal of interior decoration or expensive seasonal cleansings of rugs, draperies and furnishings. Even doctor bills may be fewer because of the healthier, controlled temperature.

Little wonder that thousands of plans for everything from mansions to bungalows bear in their "must" specifications the name of America's first and foremost automatic gas heating system.

The Bryant Heater Company, Cleveland, Ohio  
*One of the Dresser Industries*



**BUY WAR BONDS TODAY TO  
BUY GAS HEATING TOMORROW**

War Bonds will help to bring freedom around the world . . . will bring you, personally, a more comfortable life when war is done. Buy them as savings for that dream home . . . and automatic gas heating.

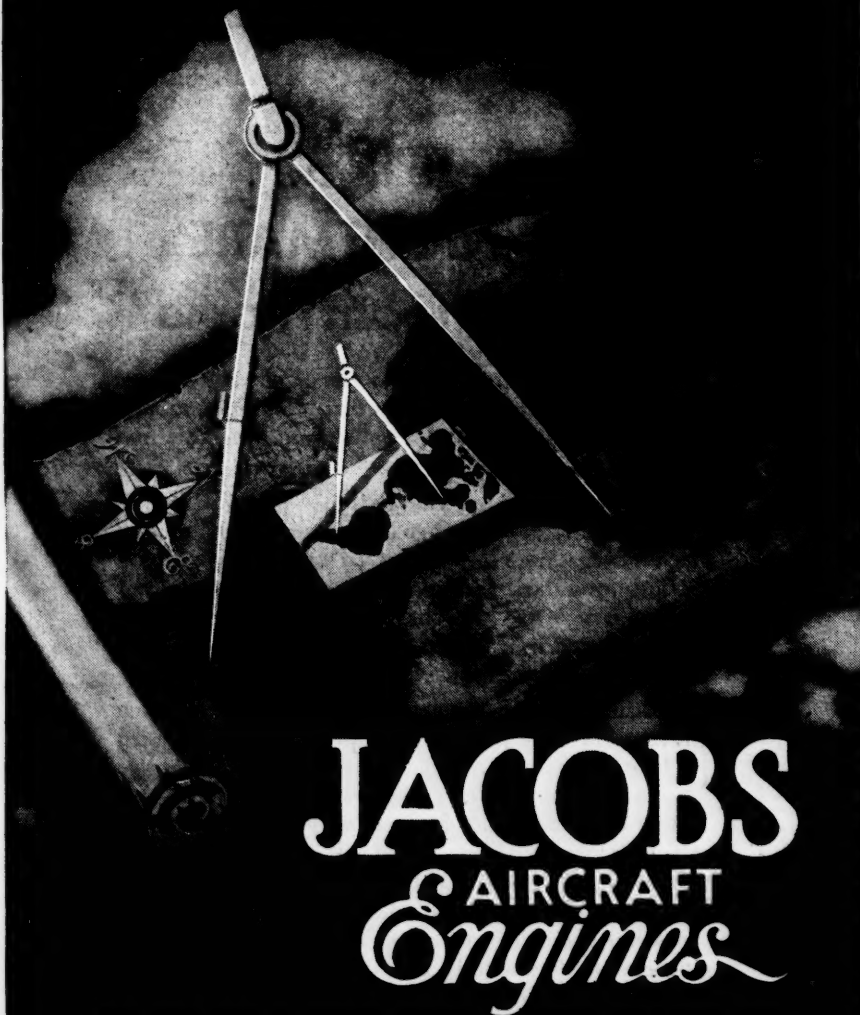
# Bryant

## GAS HEATING



*Let the pup  
be your furnace man*

# Cutting It Down!



## JACOBS AIRCRAFT Engines

The old map is rapidly being cut down—distances are being reduced from days or weeks to hours.

The countries of Latin America, once our distant friends, are truly becoming our next-door neighbors. Inter-American travel will grow by leaps and bounds after the war. The vacationist will be able to swim at the glorious beaches of Rio on Saturday and be back at work Monday. Round trips on business during the week will be commonplace.

Modern light Airliners, powered by efficient, dependable Jacobs Engines, will provide rapid and easy travel from the international airline terminals to the interiors of these countries, opening their unlimited resources and beauty to us all.

All this will come after the war—but how soon it will come depends on how well we do our War Job **NOW**.

JACOBS AIRCRAFT ENGINE CO.  
POTTSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.A.



Webster—N. Y. Herald Tribune  
*Webster's Unseen Audience liked its radio words straight—and right*

necks to help them. Wire news, pouring into networks and stations, is accompanied by phonetic spellings. At CBS, W. Cabell Greet, associate professor of English at Barnard College, Columbia University, serves as a special authority. Author of Columbia's pronouncing bible, "War Words" (NEWSWEEK, March 1), he periodically issues special bulletins to keep pace with the war. Greet's words are almost radio law; even members of the rival NBC staff sneak occasional peeks at his book.

To aid listeners in checking up on their favorite commentator, here are Greet's preferred pronunciations of Italian towns and cities in the war news:

### SICILY

Porto Empedocle	por'-to em-peh'-do-kle
Messina	mes-see'-nah
Taormina	tah'-or-mee'-nah
Randazzo	rahn-dah't'-so
Agira	ah-jee'-rah
Milazzo	mee-lah't'-so
Castiglione	kahs-tee-lyo'-neh
Acireale	ah'-chee-re-ah'-le
Patti	pah't'-tee
Catania	kah-tahn'-yah
Castroreale	kahs-tro-reh-ah'-leh
Sant' Agata di Militello	sahnt ah'-yah-tah dee mee-lee-tel'-lo

### ITALY

Foggia	fod'-jah
Ancona	ahn-ko'-nah
La Spezia	lah spet'-syah
Taranto	tah'-rahn-to
Salerno	sah-lehr'-no
Fiume	fyoo'-may
Bari	bah'-ree
Crotone	kro-to'-neh
Reggio di Calabria	red'-jo dee kah-lah'-bree-ah
Battipaglia	baht-tee-pah't'-yah

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## EDUCATION

### Alcohol Straight

No one swung an ax at gleaming glassware in the manner of Carry Nation. No one sang darkly of "King Al Kee Hall" in the manner of the '20s and the early '30s. Now the Drys were convinced that a scientific approach would prove a more practical weapon against Demon Rum than physical violence. The Wets believed that their side, too, would get valuable ammunition from even a brief education in all phases of the effects or noneffects of alcohol. And members of churches and social agencies who sat on the fence between the two extremes agreed it was high time the alcohol problem were attacked with the brain instead of the bludgeon.

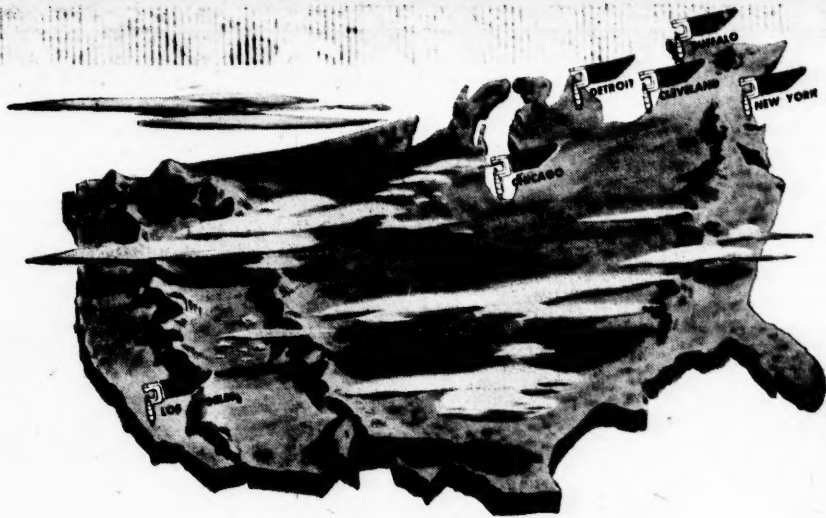
The result of this remarkable development in an age-old battle was that by last week representatives of distilleries, WCTU workers, Southern Baptists, and the fence-sitters had gone side by side and on friendly terms through one of the most unusual courses in the history of American education. In the odd setting of the Sterling Divinity Quadrangle, a mile or two removed from the main Yale University campus, the 79 men and women from 30 states who made up the student body of the first School of Alcohol Studies had received in a five-week capsule most of what is known about alcohol. Psychiatrists, psychologists, physiologists, lawyers, and doctors lectured them on everything from the drinking mores of different social groups to the effects of alcohol on nutrition and as a cause of traffic accidents.

The paradoxical congeniality of the students was due to the fact that they received only the results of scientific research, untinted with propaganda on either side. Course members of every stripe were so impressed with the school that they asked for its continuation next summer. Administrators are confident that it will become a permanent fixture.

Whatever dynamite the scientists may or may not have let loose, the top men on the school's staff—such as Drs. Howard W. Haggard and E. M. Jellinek—made it clear they had no ax to grind. Hence the students got no conclusions on anything except the known facts, and whether alcohol was good or bad for a person was left entirely to their judgment. What they did learn were such things as:

Alcoholism from any standpoint is one of the most complex of scientific problems. Although most of the students had spent a large part of their lives working on it, few, if any, had a well-rounded picture, and were consequently incapable of dealing with more than one of its segments.

Most "new" discoveries in alcohol are not new at all. Like the general public, many of the students believed, for example, that alcohol is evaporated through the lungs and eliminated in the urine, while actually most scientists have long agreed



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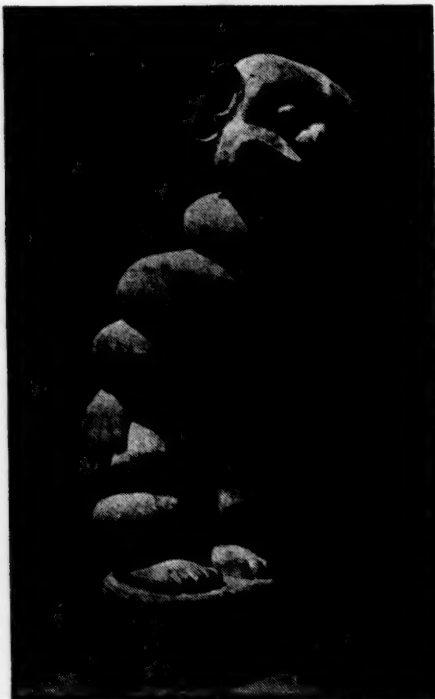
DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF TOOLS, JIGS AND FIXTURES • FABRICATORS OF AIRCRAFT PARTS

that it is oxidized in the body. Other answers, however, weren't so definite. Scientists hedge in describing moderation: How much or how little you can drink and still be a gentleman may depend on the size of the task which immediately faces you. ¶ The reason for the general lack of alcoholic knowledge lies in the enormous gap—sometimes as much as 50 years—be-

tween laboratory and layman, due partly to the cautiousness of textbooks. Many students were surprised to learn that there is virtual unanimity among psychiatrists in believing that "problem drinking" is as much of a disease as cancer. Even so, it was revealed by Dr. Jellinek, "it won't dawn on society as a whole for another 30 years."



*A Bali baby learns control: mother tickles, then laughs at tantrums*



*Men who smile too much—like the Japs—are silly to the Balinese, so they make fun of them in wood; too, these frogs-on-frogs seem funny in Bali, where piling such things on top of one another makes an absurdity of caste ideas*

## ART

### Background on Bali

Troops landing on strange shores carry guidebooks explaining local customs, but for those who stay at home the Museum of Modern Art in New York City has staged "Bali: Background for War, the Human Problem in Reoccupation." It is a collection of casual photographs, grotesque sculpture, delicate drawings, and shadow play figures, so organized as to help unravel the fantastic (to us) tangle of other people's mental processes. In the fall the show will start on a national tour.

While it is hardly likely that we will be in Bali (a Dutch possession now in Jap hands) right away, this exhibit emphatically makes its point as a sample of what fighting men and administrators must face no matter where they land: the fact that "normal" American thinking may not work out at all.

Most striking of the five sections into which the show is divided are those dealing with physical violence and the training of children. At an early age the Balinese infant is taught the futility of anger, aggression, and competition. His mother deliberately teases and irritates him, then laughs at him. Learning in time that no tantrum gets results, the child, at about the age of 3, becomes sulky and morose. In time this depression disappears, but thereafter the Balinese is always distrustful of any appeal to his emotions and avoids violence except during ceremonial celebrations. Small boys do not fight but play a "kicking" game in which nobody really gets kicked. Later men do a dance with daggers, pretending to stab themselves—but they don't. This lets off emotional steam.

**Bateson From Bali:** The show arrived at the Museum of Modern Art in a roundabout fashion, for it is made up entirely of material collected by Gregory Bateson, soft-spoken, 6-foot-2 anthropologist who, in 1936-37 lived in Bali with his wife, Dr. Margaret Mead of the American Museum of Natural History. While there he made 25,000 photographs, of which 169 are now on view.

Primarily the show is an anthropologist's and sociologist's study. But to Bateson its presentation in an art museum is perfectly justified: He has used art objects to study anthropology; now an art museum is using his anthropology as an art exhibit.

Bateson accompanies the visual show with a crisp commentary, and, at the end of each section, under a heading "What to Do," he has a list of suggestions on how to get along in Bali:

"The more drastic and disturbing you are the less action you will get . . . Scolding is of little use, and imprisonment is no punishment for they like closed walls . . . Few have initiative—they cannot lead . . . You can't tell them how to do something. They won't understand. They learn through their muscles."

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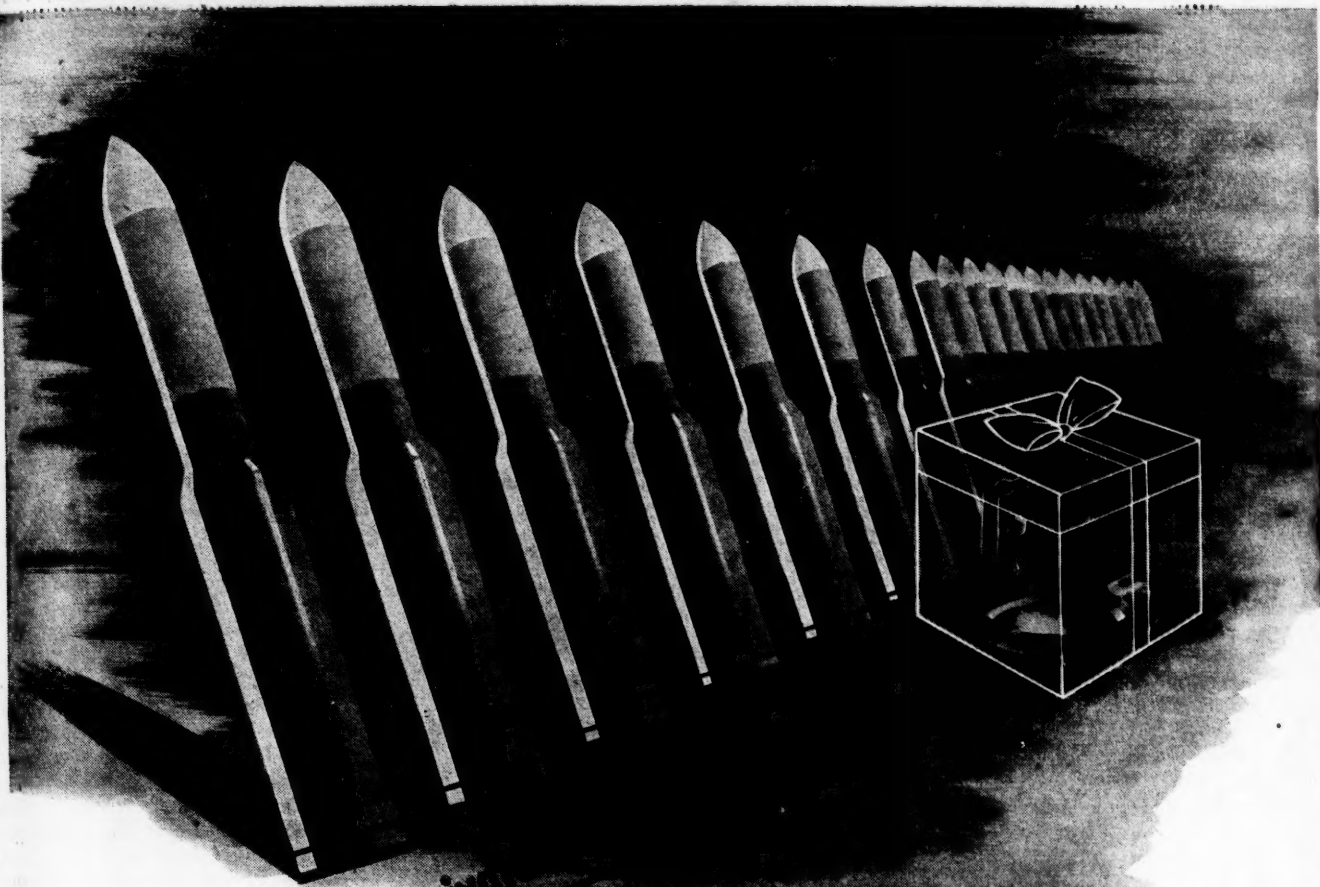
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**Sorry, Madam . . . Private**

Remember all the clever metal toys and gifts you used to see in Fred Harvey shops? Many of them are gone now. Shaped into shells and bullets and Tommy guns and grenades, they're in the skillful hands of Private Pringle wherever U. S. armed forces are fighting.

In addition to the scarcity of critical materials, the war touches Fred Harvey shops another way. Tens of thousands of uniformed men and women pass our counters and show windows every day—looking over the tempting displays and buying things they want. There's always the chance Private Pringle will buy what you want just before you get

there—anything from a package of gum to a Navajo hammered silver bracelet or a more conventional gift.

But under the familiar Fred Harvey sign you'll still find most of the things you'd like to buy—and we know you're always glad to do without the others if it helps Private Pringle.

After the war our shops and newsstands again will be abundantly stocked in all the wide and inviting variety you've known in the past. And our restaurants, hotels and dining cars—so busy today serving the armed forces—will offer you again the old-time Fred Harvey hospitality you have learned to expect.



**AFTER THE WAR, with money you're saving in War Bonds, travel and see the America for which we are fighting.**

*Visit the Grand Canyon and enjoy the world-famous hospitality of Fred Harvey's El Tovar Hotel.*



More than 900 of our men and women employees have joined Private Pringle in various branches of the U. S. armed forces.



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**1000 MILES OF HOSPITALITY—FROM CLEVELAND TO THE PACIFIC COAST**

## ENTERTAINMENT

### Revue and Revival

A working knowledge of Russian and/or a pronounced tendency toward nostalgia would seem to be necessary for the thorough enjoyment of "Chauve-Souris of 1943." The nostalgia, of course, is limited to those who remember the first "Chauve-Souris" which the late Nikita Balieff brought from Moscow to this country in 1922, or even the subsequent revues with which the rotund, impish *conferencier* enlivened Broadway for almost a decade thereafter.

For this modernized edition of Old Russia's short turns and encores, Leon Greanin (best known to New York as general manager of the Jooss Ballet) has been more than faithful to the past. Once again the revue's gay scenery and costumes are created by Soudeikine and the choreography by Swoboda and Romanoff. And four of the institution's most popular numbers have been revived intact, among them "Love in the Ranks" and "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers" (with an appreciative nod to Russia's new warriors).

It is the revue's latter-day adventuring that is the least successful. Worthy of the Balieff tradition are "Harvest Festival," based on the music of Shostakovich and

other modern Russian composers; and "Wedding in Ukraine" with its gusty folk songs and dances. But in general there is a repetitious plethora of dancing and singing in the current revue and a notable lack of wit and imagination to break the monotony. Yet almost everyone involved is talented and likable, and Greanin is agreeable in the Balieff spotlight as master of ceremonies. What the vehicle lacks is the rich variety and professional precision of its 1922 prototype.

¶ Although it is a little more than a decade since "Run, Little Chillun" opened on Broadway for a run of 126 performances, Hall Johnson's musical folk play about an ideological clash between two revival meetings in a Southern community is still intriguing as a concert. Theatrically, however, it is negative.

### Happy Hara-Kiri

Earlier this year RKO-Radio whipped up a combination newspaper-radio campaign that played a large part in turning "Hitler's Children"—a B production that cost a penny-pinching \$150,000—into one of the season's potent money-makers. Currently beating the same promotional drum for another B—"Behind the Rising Sun"—the studio seems likely to repeat the trick in spades. Favoring this adaptation of For-

eign Correspondent James R. Young's book of the same name is the fact that Jap-busting is still relatively fresh screen stuff compared with Hun-hating.

Both films represent the collaboration of Director Edward Dmytryk and Adaptor Emmet Lavery, and each is a fictionized record of education for conquest in a totalitarian nation. As such, "Behind the Rising Sun" offers excellent intentions, an adequate cast, and a jumbled ideology. Perhaps the scenes of Jap outrages are gratuitously explicit for an audience long since convinced that the Nipponese can be incredibly nasty. But inveterate sportsmen will relish the extended and lethal free-for-all between an American boxer and a Jap judo artist. As faked by Bob Ryan (former boxing star at Dartmouth) and Mike Mazurki (a professional wrestler), this is one of the most savage slugfests ever promoted for the camera.

Although Young terminated his thirteen-year stay in Japan with a 61-day command performance in prison (he expressed "dangerous thoughts"), he found the Japanese people generally friendly to America but helpless under the irresponsible yoke of military hoodlums. It is in trying to maintain Young's tolerant balance that the film misses the sampan. Lavery has fashioned an intimate, unlikely tale about one Taro Seki (Tom



Dania Krupska is Katinka in the birthday scene (*Katinka Is Sweet Sixteen*) from "Chauve-Souris of 1943"



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- Detroit Fire & Marine**
- Massachusetts Fire & Marine**
- North Carolina Home**
- Rochester American**

## Group Thinking Named the Nation

With the final ratification in 1781 of the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, this nation was named "The United States of America" . . . an act of the Continental Congress resulting from group thinking.

The value resulting from group thinking is one of the advantages accruing to policyholders who deal with members of the Great American Group of Insurance Companies. This is especially important in these war times when a single flaw in an insurance program may have disastrous and far-reaching effects.

The Great American Group, writing practically all forms of insurance except life, offers its broad experience through 16,000 conveniently located agents, or through your own broker. You are invited to avail yourself of its advice without obligation.

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## PRODUCTION'S "GENERAL STAFF"

War winning strategy can be represented by new ideas engineered by American industry. Techniques and "gadgets" often solve more than individual plant problems. They aid war production as a whole! For example, Solar has developed several innovations which save time, material and labor. These are available to other manufacturers to help keep America's airpower a formidable weapon for victory. Typical product of Solar "staff work", is a new welding flux that helps welders achieve rapid, "no reject" work on thin gauge stainless steel and other high alloy metals.

  
**SOLAR**  
 EXHAUST SYSTEMS

SOLAR AIRCRAFT COMPANY • SAN DIEGO 12, CALIFORNIA

Neal), just back from Cornell with democracy in his heart and a ready "OK!" on his lips, and of his father, Ryo (J. Carol Naish), who is a wealthy publisher fanatically devoted to Emperor, Family, and Japan's qualifications for ruling the world.

The breach between father and son is never quite adjusted. Just as Ryo, though raised to the rank of Minister of Propaganda by the military putsch of 1936, has begun to have his doubts about Japan's method and madness, Taro returns from the "China incident" a barbarian summa cum laude. When the reconditioned Cornellian—having first betrayed his fiancée (Margo) and his American friends to the police—is shot down in an American air raid over Tokyo, his father ceremoniously commits hara-kiri. But first he prays to "whatever gods there are left in the world . . . Destroy us as we have destroyed others. Destroy us before it is too late." A sound sentiment, and a consummation devoutly to be wished, but one (judging from the film) which is hardly likely to be aided from within the land of the Rising Sun.

### Aggie Agony

When Producer Walter Wanger shipped his Hollywood company from the Universal lot to the 4,200-acre campus of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, he fell heir to 7,695 male extras—or the entire Aggie cadet corps with an assist by the faculty. In fair exchange Wanger has contrived to make "We've Never Been Licked" an interesting and apparently authentic record of the highly specialized traditions and curriculum of the famous Southern school. Texas A. & M. houses one of the nation's best equipped farm and engineering plants (not to mention football teams), and it has also created in 67 years a military tradition which is second only to that of West Point.

Unfortunately, the film's windy plot starts puffing even before it clears the campus. It seems that two Jap students turn out to be spies, and Cadet Brad Craig (Richard Quine)—unpopular already for befriending the pair in the past—seizes this opportunity to fake a sell-out to the Japs. Properly disgraced in the eyes of his roommate (Noah Beery Jr.), the girl he loves (Anne Gwynne), and all Aggies past and present, Brad plays Yankee Haw Haw in Tokyo, awaiting his chance for what, inevitably, must be a posthumous vindication.

This chance comes in the Solomons when Brad radios to our side the location of a Jap task force, then climactically crashes one of the Emperor's planes on the flight deck of one of the Emperor's very best aircraft carriers. While this improbable business is staged with considerable excitement, the thousands of Aggies currently fighting on a dozen war fronts (not to mention the five who flew with Doolittle over Tokyo) deserve something sounder in the name of action.

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SPORTS

Sulky Jockey at 70

The horse and sulky is also a victim of the A book. That being more or less evident, the historic Hambletonian, nostalgia, characters, and all, was trotted down last week to the Empire Race Track, right on the fringe of Gotham, from its native habitat of Goshen, N.Y. Once there, it became also evident that the ration board's bigger and stricter brother, the draft board, had given trotting a wide berth. For hardly anyone expects a champion in a sulky to



Acme

How to trot: From White to son

qualify, militarily, for anything younger than the Veterans of the Spanish War.

In the eighteenth running of the Hayseed Derby, the venerable Ben White (age 70) took the title for the fourth time. He is the only man who has won it more than twice. Handicapped by a bad break at the start of the first heat, the white-haired White managed to bring the favored Volo Song in first in each of the other two heats to capture the winner's share, \$23,264, of the \$42,298 purse.

Harness racing is meat and drink for Canadian-born Benjamin Franklin White. His first taste came when at 17 he walked 90 miles in search of a job. He found one—groom in a stable near Buffalo. Shortly thereafter, riding the sulkies, he became a protégé of Pop Geers, the grand old man of the sport. So for the past half century his life has been one long session of training and riding. He spends his entire time every summer traveling the Grand Circuit. In the winter he relaxes in Florida, enjoying an occasional rummy game with old cronies.

No one has ever heard of this quiet old man losing his temper, and he never argues with his grooms. He hums softly to himself while he works on the horses. Between races he's always willing to chat with the crowd in the paddock but not about himself. He'll just roll his long thin panatela

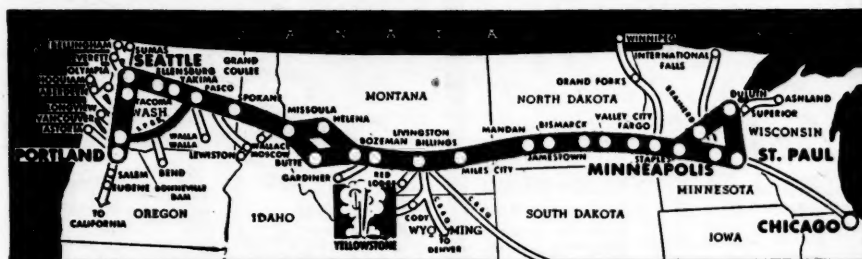
Flax, "jack of all trades" . . .



supplies enough straw to make . . .



paper for 180 billion cigarettes . . .



via the Main Street of the Northwest!

An important new use has been found for the amazing flax plant. Long a source of dozens of necessities and comforts—from coarse rope to finest cloth, from paint base to cattle feed—flax is today going into the manufacture of American cigarette paper.

Use of clean flax straw from Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, instead of European rags formerly used, gives smok-

ers a superior product and farmers cash for what was a waste before the war. Vast fields of flax in the territory served by Northern Pacific grow nearly three-fourths of America's fiber—enough to make paper for more than 180 billion cigarettes.

In '43 as in '42, this important crop will roll to market over the Northern Pacific Railway—Main Street of the Northwest.



MAIN STREET OF THE NORTHWEST

"Mon, I'm tellin' ye!"

Those connoisseurs who savour the excellence of a fine Scotch whisky use three short words to explain their preference for Teacher's . . .

*"It's the flavour"*



**TEACHER'S**  
Perfection of Blended Scotch Whisky

SOLE U. S. AGENTS: Schieffelin & Co., NEW YORK CITY • IMPORTERS SINCE 1794

**HERE'S WHAT A STEEL MAN SAYS ABOUT RAZOR BLADES,**  
and a steel man should know

"I have analyzed the steel you use for Pal Blades. Little wonder, with the added advantage of hollow-grinding, your product is so excellent".

*R. C. Addings*  
Bridgeport

**Compare**  
PAL HOLLOW GROUND  
USUAL BLADES

PAL BLADES ARE HOLLOW GROUND for flexibility in the razor. No "bearing down"—shave with just a "feather touch."

**PAL**  
"hollow-ground"  
RAZOR BLADES

4 for 10¢  
10 for 25¢  
Double or Single edge  
Pal Blade Co., N.Y.

ONE STEP in the right direction is all it takes to put you in Cleveland's most convenient, comfortable hotel. On Public Square and connected with Union Passenger Terminal.

**HOTEL CLEVELAND**  
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**WORKING FOR Victory**      **PREPARING FOR Peace**

Although our entire output is going to the Armed Forces, War Production Plants, and other concerns and institutions classed as essential to the war effort, we are prepared for Victory and the day we again can serve civilian needs. At that time our increased manufacturing facilities will enable us to offer an enlarged and improved line of Fyr-Fyter Extinguishers. We will have hundreds of profitable openings for ambitious men to act as Fyr-Fyter distributors. Clip this article and save it.

**THE FYR-FYTER CO.**  
Dept. 6, Dayton 1, Ohio

**Fyr-Fyter**

contemplatively for a while, then expound on the virtues of this colt or that filly.

White hopes he still has years of racing ahead but, anyway, he figures the family tradition is safe. There's his only child, Gibson, 27, who rode in this Hambletonian, too. It was the first father-son entry in the history of the event, and the junior partner finished out of the money, but then he's just a whippersnapper.

**Adjö**

The Gävle Ghost was back to say good-by. Out at Triboro Stadium in New York, where he had made his American debut last June, Gunder Hagg, a reed of arrested motion in blue and yellow, stood straight and still while the recorded strains of the Swedish National Anthem—"Du Gamla, Du Fria"—drifted strangely on the muggy East River air.

A few minutes later Gunder the Wunder broke the tape a scant 2 yards ahead of Gil Dodds, in 4:06.9. The time for the mile might have been better except for an accident on the final turn when Dodds, running neck and neck with the leader, momentarily locked arms and crowded Hagg off the track. Even this failed to break the Swede's stride. In fact, racing comes so naturally to Gunder that at one point, as he passed Bill Hulse, he took time and breath to whisper: "Faster, Bill; put on more speed." And Hulse said later: "Hagg only turned his head to look be-



East is West: Cowboy Hagg

hind him twice this time. Dodds and I must be improving."

¶ The ease with which Hagg won was typical of his entire tour. Unlike the vast majority of touring sportsmen who fail to live up to advance notices, he has steamed in first in each of the eight races he has run, without seeming to extend himself. As a matter of course he has smashed American records for both the

mile and 8:51.3).  
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mile and the 2 mile (times: 4:05.3 and 8:51.3).  
 Even when the final finish line was crossed last week he was chipper enough to kick off his \$40-a-pair handmade white doeskin shoes and dash out to an infield microphone for his farewell remarks to the spectators. Then he galloped barefoot across the cinder path and took the 58 concrete steps to the broadcasting booth two at a time to tell the folks back home, via short wave, that it was now "Adjö, Amerika."

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## FOURTH ESTATE

### All-Fiction Slick

A year and a half ago the Argosy, grandfather of all pulp magazines and almost unchanged in content and format since its start in 1882, began to feel out of joint with the times. Frank A. Munsey & Co., then its publisher, tried to modernize it by renaming it The New Argosy, dropping its traditional all-fiction formula and devoting half of each issue to news articles and true war stories.

That was in January 1942. Since then bewildered but faithful readers have scarcely known what to expect from month to month. Argosy has changed in price twice and in size three times (bigger, then smaller, then bigger again). Its editorial content went from fiction to non-fiction and back to fiction. For a while it blushed lurid and in July 1942 had its mailing privileges temporarily taken away by Postmaster General Frank Walker in his purge of "obscene" magazines. Two months later the Munsey Co. let it go and sold it to Popular Publications, Inc., who put on the market some 30 pulps including Spider, Dare Devil Aces, and Rangeland Romances.

The new publishers made the biggest alteration of all with the September issue, which went on sale on the newsstands last week. Now Argosy, the original 5-cent pulp is a 25-cent slick. "We have stepped out of the pulp field entirely," said its editor, Rogers Terrill. "We felt that there was room in the country for an all-fiction slick, and we're it."

Theoretically, the fiction in the slick Argosy will be more general and will strive for a higher polish than the straight adventure stories of its pulp predecessor. The titles in the first new edition ("Smoke Ball," "Jungle Jailor," "Wild Rubber Runs Red"), however, sounded more than a little like the rip-snorting, six-shooting Argosy of yore. Terrill admits "it's still pretty much a man's magazine."

### Mantle Emeritus

"I have decided to quit being a professional reviewer of plays. I shall retire to those calmer precincts where there are no deadlines, and where a man can write what



## POWER TO WIN

At harvest time, Continental Red Seal Power will be playing an important part to win the battle for food.

For many years, Continental Red Seal Engines have powered implements produced by the world's finest farm machinery builders, and this year again will be doing vital jobs on thousands of America's farms.

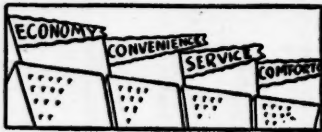
Your Dollars Are Power, Too  
 . . . Buy War Bonds



**Continental Motors Corporation**

MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN

# CONSPICUOUS



Many conspicuous features pleasantly impress guests of this great modern hotel. Among them are: faultless service, restful comfort, convenient location and rates that save you money!

2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO  
FROM \$2.50

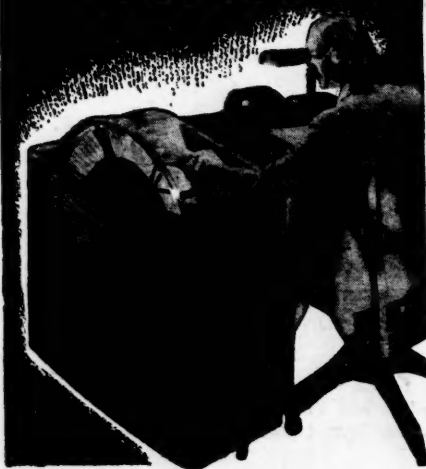
HOTEL ALFRED LEWIS, MGR.

## TAFT

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WHEREVER A CARD SYSTEM  
IS NEEDED

**CARDINEER**  
WILL DO IT  
Faster - Cheaper  
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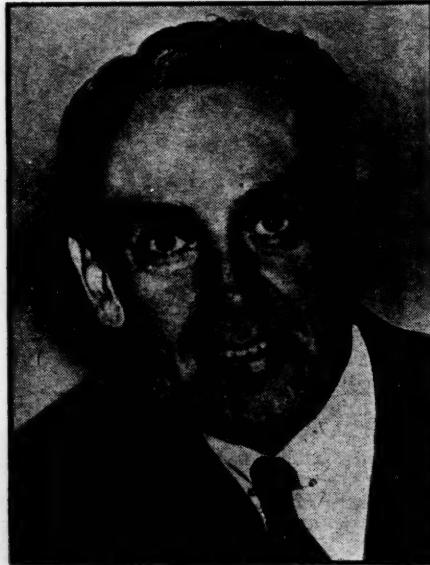
DIEBOLD

*Cardineer*  
ROTARY FILE

THE DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO. • CANTON, OHIO

he wants to write when he wants to write it. The glory of dying in harness appealed strongly to me until the harness began to chafe."

Burns Mantle, drama editor of The New York Daily News, had been wearing the harness since 1892, when he reviewed his first play (he doesn't remember what it was) for The Denver Post. With the above note he passed it on this Sunday to John Chapman, The Daily News columnist who first came to work under him "as a child in plus fours" in 1929.\*



Shortly after this Mantle became a reporter on The Denver Times and in the next eight years drifted into drama, a job that chiefly meant reviewing productions of the still well-known Elitch Gardens stock company. In 1900 he moved on to Chicago working first as a critic on the Inter-Ocean and later on The Chicago Tribune, where he eventually became Sunday editor.

It was as a salesman for the young Chicago Tribune Syndicate that Mantle first came to New York on Sept. 25, 1911, the



N. Y. Daily News photos

*The (Burns) Mantle descended on John Chapman of The News*

During the latter of his 32 years in New York, Mantle had become known as "dean of drama critics," a title he dislikes because it carries with it a connotation of old age he never felt. Today at 69 Mantle is as active as most men of 45. And, actually, his resignation is not a retirement from the field of dramatic criticism. He will continue to write when he wants to, no longer as dean, but as "critic emeritus," the new title given him by The News. He will also continue to compile his yearly anthologies of "Best Plays," which he started in 1919 and which now cover every year from 1909 to the present.

**Typebox Tyro:** At 19 Mantle took a job as typesetter on the Denver, Colo., Post and was still one when he wrote his first review. It all happened because a Post reporter failed to show up at a local minstrel show; the managing editor scribbled a few hurried notes instead, and Mantle in the composing room had seen the show but couldn't read the notes. So he composed a review of his own in lead.

\*Now 43, Chapman is the son of Arthur Chapman, who wrote "Out Where the West Begins," and who was Mantle's managing editor in Denver. The younger Chapman was Mantle's drama assistant from 1929 to 1940 and has written both New York and Hollywood columns for The Daily News.

opening day of George M. Cohan's "The Little Millionaire." He approached T. E. Niles, managing editor of The Evening Mail, to sell him some syndicated features. "We don't need any features," Niles snapped, "we need a drama critic." Mantle agreed to stop with The Mail long enough to review "The Little Millionaire." He ended by staying on until 1922, when he moved to The News.

During the ten years after he joined The News he saw the New York theater at its numerical if not artistic peak. An average season saw 160 to 170 plays produced, as compared with the present 70 or 80, and a boom year would bring as many as 250. The top, however, came in '26-'27, with 264 new plays and revivals. "There just weren't enough critics," Mantle says. "We covered the one or two we hoped would be best, and then tried to pick up the rest later."

Mantle has always thought of himself as a reporter rather than a critic, with the result that his reviews have been kindlier than most. If he disagreed violently with a play or another critic, he seldom showed it. But in 1938, when the irate playwright Jack Kirkland punched Richard Watts, critic for The Herald Tribune, on the nose, Mantle wrote: "I can understand the urge. I get pretty peeved with those drama critics myself on occasion."

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MUSIC

Put That Pistol Down!

Bar flies cry in their beer for paper dolls. Cabaret casanovas shudder over pistol-packing babes who might shoot out the light. And the bartender groans all day as another nickel starts "Paper Doll" or "Pistol Packin' Mama" grinding out of the juke box again. Lately, the moaning at the bar has been more and more anguished, for both "Doll" and "Mama" have climbed steadily in the juke addict's esteem, jostling such current favorites as "It's Always You," and "Comin' In on a Wing and a Prayer."

Originally, "Paper Doll" was Johnny Black's answer to fickle girls 'way back in 1915. Having had a little trouble with an affair of the heart, he went home and vindictively penned:

*I'm goin' to buy a paper doll that I can call my own,  
A doll that other fellows cannot steal  
And then the firty, firty guys with their firty, firty eyes,  
Will have to flirt with dollies that are real.\**

The song delighted no one but Johnny for a good eight years, and even after it was published in 1923 musicians carefully ignored it. The Mills Brothers' Decca record—made in the spring of 1942—just gathered dust on dealers' shelves until six months ago. Now Decca is unable to fill the orders fast enough. And this month the Army is sending the song to the boys overseas in the Hit Kit (NEWSWEEK, March 1).

Although it's of more recent vintage than "Doll," "Pistol Packin' Mama" has had an equally sudden rise to fame. Recorded about the same time, "Mama" was kept on ice by Okeh and not released until three months ago. Last week, as it neared the million mark, dealers just looked sorrowfully at empty shelves and longed for disks. Al Dexter—who wrote and recorded it—hails from Texas, where begging the gals to "lay that pistol down" is a *mot juste*.

*I'll see you every night, Babe,  
I'll woo you every day,  
I'll be your regular Daddy,  
If you'll put that gun away.†*

Ina Is Still Hungry

It's a hard life when a girl can't enjoy her mashed potatoes in peace. But when she is as busy as Ina Ray Hutton, it just spoils her appetite. A set with her band at the Astor Roof, an interview just after a double shrimp cocktail at 8:30, another set on the stand, a continuation of said interview, a one-minute appearance in "The Army Play by Play" a block and a half away, still another set with the band, a radio script conference—and who

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†Copyright 1943, Edwin H. Morris & Co.



the honey-cured smoke

The yellow bowl of this pipe is the secret of an extremely mild, fragrant smoke at all times and especially the first few times you smoke it. Nature's pure golden honey (3 kinds, blended) produces a truly wonderful effect for all who are accustomed to having to "break in" a new pipe—there is no "breaking-in" at all, with Yello-Bole, and it stays sweet and serene continuously. Get a Yello-Bole today for the time of your life.



- YELLO-BOLE  STANDARD \$1
- YELLO-BOLE  IMPERIAL \$1.50
- YELLO-BOLE  PREMIER \$2.50

YELLO-BOLE • 630 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK, N. Y.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



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● Add invasion barges to the long list of war jobs Douglas Fir Plywood is doing. This sturdy, light-weight engineered lumber is being used for transportation equipment of all kinds, for military and war worker housing, for factory construction and scores of other purposes. Because of this wide and varied experience, you're sure to find Douglas Fir Plywood one of your most useful post-war construction materials.

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*Real Lumber*  
MADE LARGER, LIGHTER  
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STRONGER PER POUND THAN STEEL!



**AND GO SMOOTHLY**

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With an Enders Speed Shaver—you don't have to worry about blade scarcity. You can buy the new Enders Strop outfit and make every double-thick Enders blade do the work of a dozen ordinary blades. Here is your chance to really save steel and get "new blade" smoothness every shave. Get an Enders Speed Shaver at your drugstore.

Send \$1 for Enders Special Strop—can be used only on Enders Speed Blades. No C. O. D.'s.

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WORLD'S EASIEST SHAVE

**PROFIT NOW!** GET SPECIAL REPORT ON 5 COMPANIES that have charged off millions of assets in Axis-held countries. Recovery on V-day will boost earning power of 5 substantial companies with good war earnings and excellent post-war future. PIN A \$5 bill or check to this ad. Get the 5 company special study and a free 6 month membership, United Stockholders of America. 741 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 2, Wis.

**IN THE PACIFIC**  
his job will be easier if you back him up with war bonds.

★  
in **St. Louis**  
your job will be easier after a good night's rest at...

**HOTEL Hennox**  
EVERY ROOM AIR CONDITIONED... NOISE-PROOFED... FROM \$3.00

USE **LAVORIS**

Accept Only Sealed Cartons

A SIMPLE TEST — Rinse mouth and throat thoroughly with Lavoris diluted half with water, and expel into basin of clear water. Note the amount of stringy matter expelled.

could enjoy mashed potatoes, even with curried chicken?

Miss Hutton, at 13 a tap dancer and show girl, and at 16 "the blonde bombshell of rhythm" with her own all-girl band called the "Melodears," is now, at 25, strictly legitimate. Last week, she opened at the Astor Roof for a four-week stay. To illustrate what that means in the band-booking business, you have merely to recall that only two other bands have played the Astor this summer: Harry James and Benny Goodman.

Where Miss Hutton formerly wore spangles and sequins and changed her attire three or four times of an evening, she now prefers solid-color crepes—which, however, still leave extremely little to the imagination. Where her hair was once platinum, it has now become a soberer honey.

But most important of all, where Miss Hutton formerly wiggled, stomped, and



Ina Ray found no time for spuds

slithered before a group of glamorous-looking females who were lucky if they knew one chord from another, she now sedately—if still seductively—fronts one of the solidest male outfits in the business.

This renaissance is due to a number of things, but particularly to: (1) A new agent and manager intelligent enough to see in Miss Hutton a different kind of musicianship and showmanship. ("Formerly," said Miss Hutton, "they tried to

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well me like I was Margie Hart. The result was, the people who saw my band didn't care if we played harmonicas.") (2) Fine arrangers like George Paxton who keep hard-to-get musicians satisfied and on their toes. (3) A smart press agent who has had his "Queen of the Name Bands" out before the public doing everything from teaching swimming champions how to become swimmers to lecturing club women on the greater glories of the Red Cross.

When Miss Hutton and her all-male band were heralded three years ago, Ina was a joke with freakish possibilities worth \$1,250 a week. Today, she has the respect of the trade, the pick of locations, and an easy average of \$5,000 a week.

Since she is entirely too busy to get married, she buys clothes, jewels, and gadgets instead. There are no discipline troubles with her boys, for all arrangements are strictly for business. Besides the strain of traveling when one-nighters are involved, said boys have only two problems left. One is to get their blonde beauty anywhere on time and the other is to find her enough to eat.

A constant gin-rummy player, she must literally be yanked from her dressing room at the last second and is usually screwing on an earring as she makes her entrance. The food problem is even harder. Waiters refuse to believe her when she insists upon reordering a seven course dinner (with double orders of mashed potatoes), and the 2 pounds or so of ribs she likes to nibble at after the show are getting harder to find.

All this, ladies, and she never changes size: 5-foot-2 and 102.


RECORD WEEK

PROKOFIEFF: CLASSICAL SYMPHONY. Vladimir Golschmann and the St. Louis Symphony. Victor. Two 12-inch records in album, \$2.50. Another brilliant and highly polished version of the Russian composer's fun with Mozart.

MENDELSSOHN: SYMPHONY No. 3 (SCOTCH). Dimitri Mitropoulos and the Minneapolis Symphony. Columbia. Four 12-inch records in album, \$4.50. A fresh, beautifully handled interpretation disturbed by muddy recording.

CAB CALLOWAY. Brunswick Collectors' Series (Decca). Four 10-inch records in album, \$3.50. Calloway classics culled from the old Brunswick catalogue and including such never-to-be-forgottens as "Minnie the Moocher," "Kickin' the Gong Around," and "St. James Infirmary."


CHICAGO JAZZ CLASSICS. Benny Goodman and His Boys. Brunswick Collectors' Series (Decca). Four 10-inch records in album, \$3.50. These go way, way back to 1928 and 1929, when B. G. was playing the hottest kind of Chicago style. This combination also included Glenn Miller, Wingy Manone, Jimmy McPartland, and Bud Freeman.




**Do Dermatologists Shave?**

Naturally. And since they specialize in the care of the skin, these members of the medical profession exercise more-than-ordinary care in the selection of the preparations they use. A nation-wide survey revealed that more dermatologists use Mennen Shave Products than any other brand—more than the next four leading brands combined. When buying shave products for your own use, why not be guided by the personal preferences of men who know what is best for the skin.


... the choice of dermatologists



**1 WINKERS OFF!**  
Brushless Shave, a cream, not a grease. Jar or tube. Lather Shave, plain or mentholated. Jar or tube.

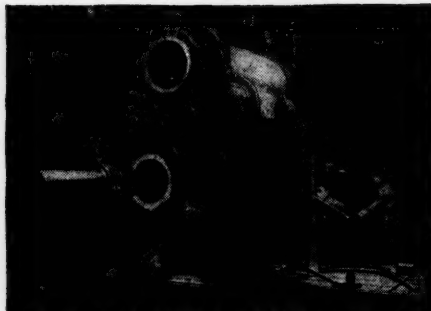


**2 FACE PEPPED-UP!**  
Skin Balm, (cream), soothes and refreshes after shaving. Skin Bracer, very scarce, due to restrictions and army use.



**3 PERFECT FINISH!**  
Talcum for Men, its neutral tint doesn't show on the face. The perfect finishing touch.

**3-STEP MENNEN SHAVE**



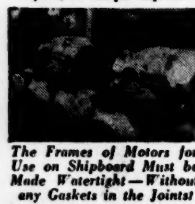
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## Perspective

Registered U. S. Patent Office

### Rich Resources and Poor Rulers

by RAYMOND MOLEY

The importance of United Nations' attacks on the oil fields of Rumania underlines a special distinction of that sinister country. The richness of its resources is exceeded only by the worthlessness of its rulers.

Perhaps these two things have something to do with each other. Rumania has what it takes to make war—plenty of it—and in a war-ridden Europe it has been the scene of dark intrigue and brutal oppression. For Hitler it provided a mobilization ground for his attack upon Russia. It has also provided him with the oil and wheat without which he might never have dared to go to war.

In 1938 Hitler made a most unusual agreement with Rumania. He leased its most important oil fields and, at the same time, arranged for a series of "working camps" for German engineers and laborers all over the country. This amounted to the economic occupation of an independent country in time of peace. Then, by way of manifesting authentic Hitlerian gratitude, he sliced off pieces of his ally to buy two other allies—Hungary and Bulgaria. Later, after invading Russia, he compensated Rumania with a piece of Russia.

Each year Hitler has taken more and more oil from Rumania, ranging from something over a million tons the first year to five million tons in 1942. Antonescu, "dictator" and "field marshal" by grace of Hitler, has piled up the money acquired from the oil leases in the Berlin Reichsbank, and his economists have already made learned plans for spending it. He has shrewdly augmented this sum, moreover, by levying a "tax," amounting in some cases to 100 per cent, on petroleum products bought by Germany. It should be added that Antonescu, according to good reports, has also tucked away a tidy personal fortune for himself.

The rise of a bandit like Antonescu was made possible by the progressive deterioration of the legitimate ruling family. Rumania achieved full independence by 1880, as the result of the Russo-Turkish war and the Congress of Berlin. Germany, the traditional spawning ground of European rulers, chipped in a Hohenzollern prince, Carol, who became the first king. The tradition of feminine influence in Rumania was established by Carol's wife, Carmen Sylvia. Both had a bent for atrocities. Hers expressed itself in corny German

verses; his, in savage anti-Semitic laws. Next came the warlike Ferdinand and his pulchritudinous wife, Marie. Then came Carol II, and, after his flight with Lupescu, the neglected wife, Helen, and the boy-king, Michael, became the absurd façade for Antonescu's blood-and-boodle shop.

At this point it may be asked of Guglielmo Ferrero and Walter Lippmann, who have held that the way to stabilize Europe is to dig up "legitimate" rulers, how they would use the sorry royalty of Rumania.

Antonescu, of course, cannot survive the collapse of his country, which may not be far off. Incessant troubles with his "ally," Hungary, have actually required mobilization against that country. Guns never rest in the mountain forests of Siebenburgen. Antonescu's troops in Russia have been riddled with mutinies. Finally, when Hitler recently said that if Rumanian troops would not fight Russians they might at least replace Italian garrisons in Yugoslavia and Greece, Antonescu had to reply that this demand was impossible.

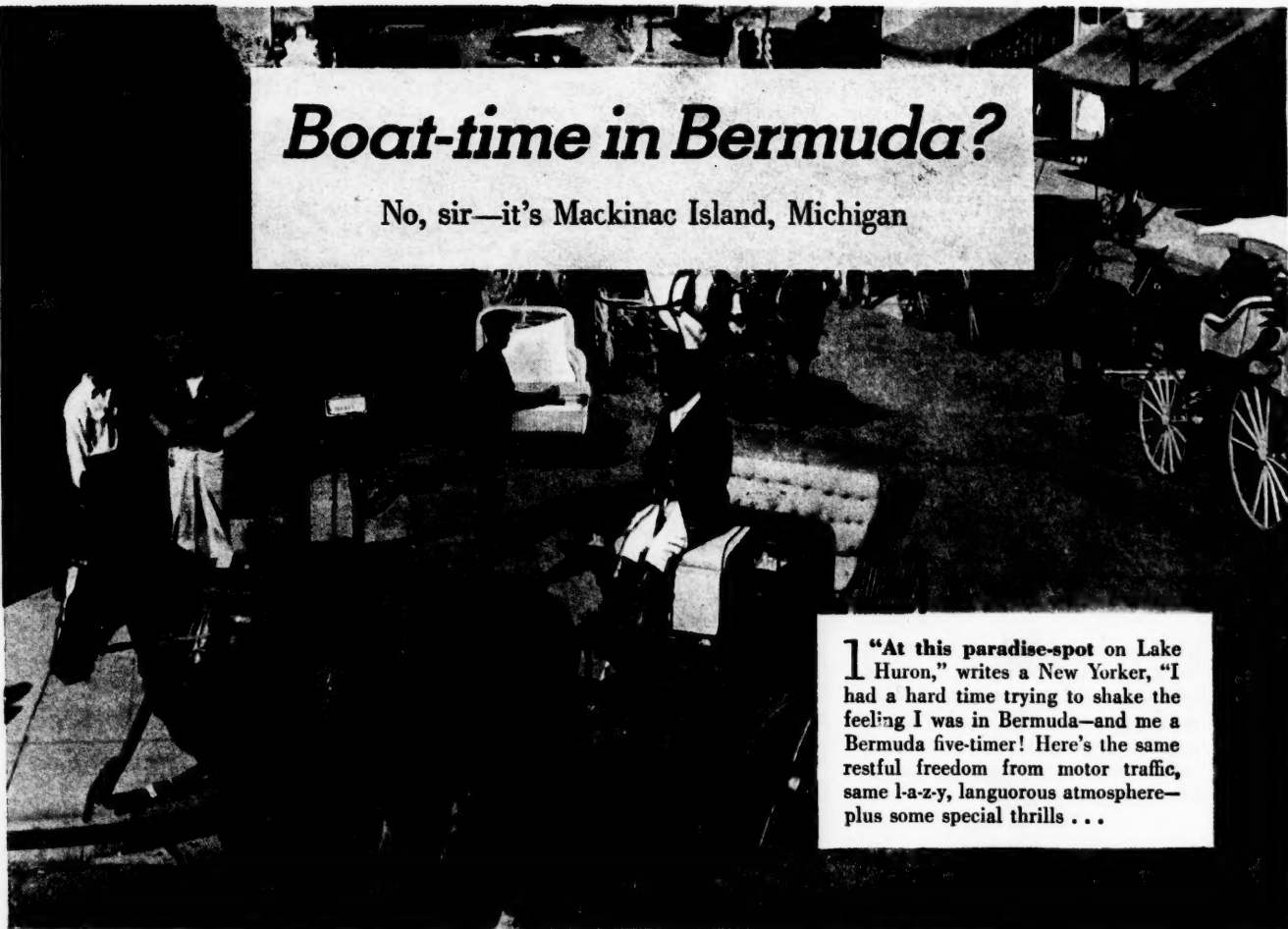
After victory, Russia will doubtless have some very definite ideas with respect to Rumania. It is not likely that, beyond recovering Bessarabia, Stalin would care to introduce an indigestible lump like Rumania into the U. S. S. R. But he would have justice as well as the tradition of his hero, Peter the Great, on his side if he determined that never again would Rumania and Bulgaria provide the means to attack Russia's underside through the Black Sea. Peter wanted security in the Black Sea and he labored as a carpenter with his men to build a fleet for that purpose. He also wanted the Bosphorus, but European diplomacy never permitted Russia to get it. With the emergence of air power a practical substitute might be found, however.

The Axis, partly by sneaking small ships through the Bosphorus and partly by assembling ships at Bulgarian and Rumanian ports, put threatening naval strength into the Black Sea. Russia may demand control of that menacing coast and of the air and naval bases upon it. She may well feel herself entitled to that security.

Dealing with Rumania should be no sentimental matter. It has been ruled by crooks and weaklings so long that it has become a dangerous cesspool. It should get no suspended sentence.

# Boat-time in Bermuda?

No, sir—it's Mackinac Island, Michigan



1 "At this paradise-spot on Lake Huron," writes a New Yorker, "I had a hard time trying to shake the feeling I was in Bermuda—and me a Bermuda five-timer! Here's the same restful freedom from motor traffic, same l-a-z-y, languorous atmosphere—plus some special thrills . . .



2 "Cycle up to Fort Mackinac which, as the gateway to the Northwest Territory, served under three flags. You'll enjoy an experience as unique as Canadian Club's flavor.



3 "I was there during a pageant recreating this glamorous history—with colonial soldiers, trappers and the island's Indians dramatically bringing the past to life.



4 "Don't miss the impressive view from old Fort Holmes on top of the island. There's a thrilling bike ride down, with grand swimming—and golf—at the end.



5 "Then—shades of Bermuda again—Canadian Club and soda! You see, it was in Bermuda, many years ago, that I first tasted Canadian Club."

The distillery is now making war alcohol instead of whisky, so the available supply of Canadian Club is on quota for the duration.

Also, railways must give war materials and food the right of way and you may sometimes find your dealer temporarily out of stock.

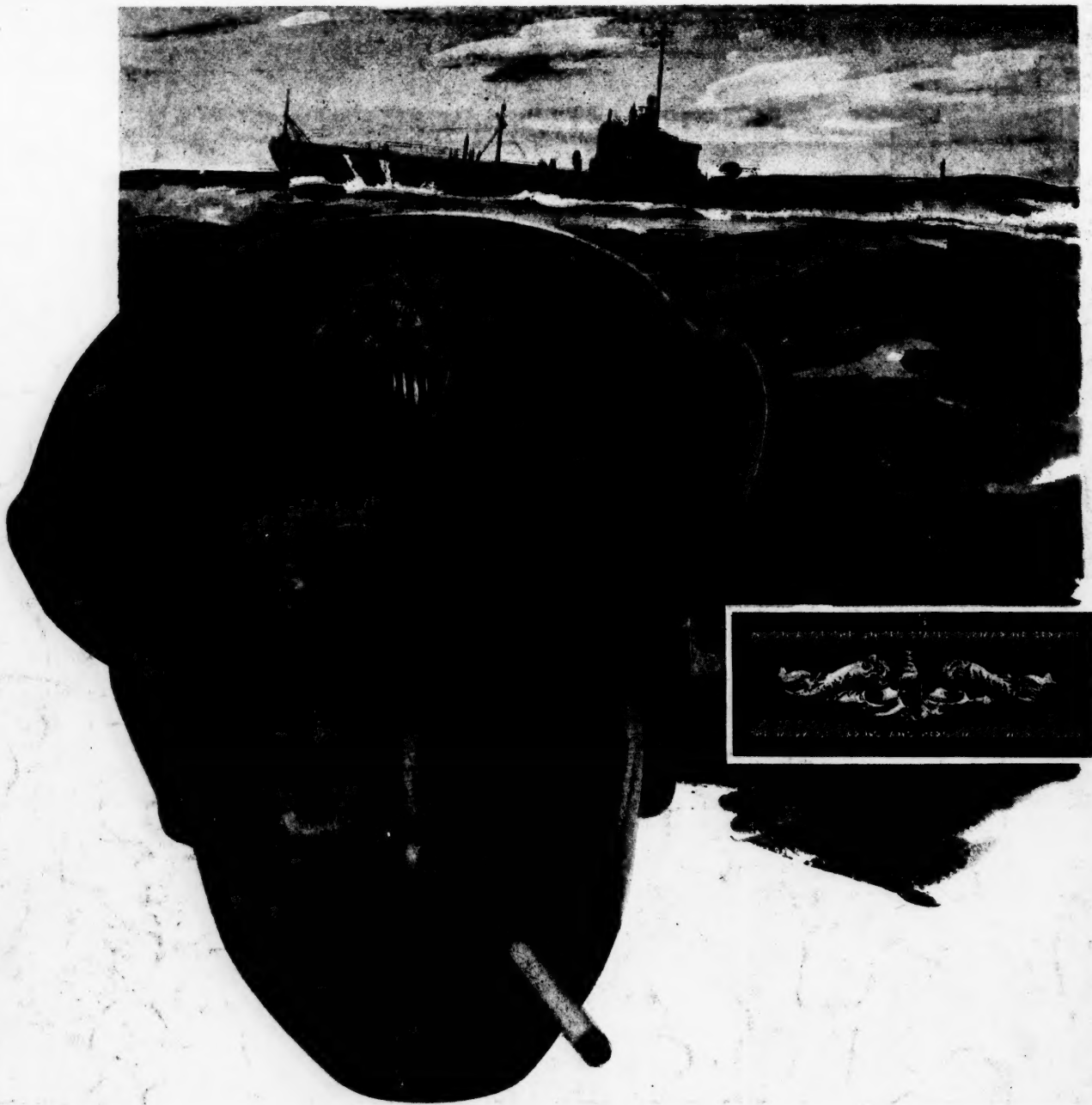
Many Canadian Club fans are voluntarily "rationing themselves"—by making two bottles go the length of three.

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